

WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Temp. 43-56 (6-12). Tomorrow sunny. Temp. 45-56 (8-12). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 45-56 (8-12). TOMORROW: Partly cloudy. Temp. 45-56 (8-12). CHANNEL: Overcast. Temp. 45-56 (8-12). SUNNY. Temp. 35-45 (5-12). Temp. 45-55 (5-12). YESTERDAY: Partly cloudy. Temp. 45-55 (5-12). TONIGHT: Partly cloudy. Temp. 45-55 (5-12). TONIGHT WEATHER—PAGE 2.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

50

PARIS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1972

Established 1887

Sees Division Ratified by World necker Favors 2 Germanys

L. Sulzberger

Nov. 23 (NYT)—Honecker, the Communist leader of East Germany, declared that "history has made the decision" in two separate Germanies rather than a united one. Interview, Mr. Honecker said it "is an advantage to see two sovereigns on German soil." He said his government already had unofficials with Washington object of exchanging recognition. He told Gerhard Bell, state or foreign trade, was United States where he met "concrete" increasing trade.

Mr. Honecker, first secretary of the East German Communist party, warned West Germany to refrain "from interfering in the internal affairs of the German Democratic Republic" but foresees improved relations. He said he thought the European Security Conference in which both Germans are to participate.

Mr. Sulzberger's column, also on Mr. Honecker, is on Page 6.

space, "will help to prevent the disaster of a third world war."

The East German leader expressed readiness to "extend economic and cultural relations and also to establish diplomatic relations" with the United States and other Western countries, and he foresees both Germanys joining the United Nations soon.

Asked if he thought that at

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)



United Press International
SPACE—Mass of cars in central London yesterday during the 24-hour railway strike. Emergency arrangements were made, and parking meters were free.

ze Over New Train

st Total Railway Strike s British Road Traffic

Nov. 23 (AP)—British commuters from work today to nationwide strike. Others buckled or fought their names on buses only to late.

own of the state-aid system was virtual except for a handful. Only one of the commuter trains got

None left to take one in the evening. Strike was called by the Society of Engineers and Firemen. Two non-ad executives in a high-speed exam 600 yards to a further development

traffic was up by more than 30 percent, and the evening rush hours were reported worse.

The one commuter train that did make it to London was the 5:40 a.m. from Aylesbury, about 30 miles northwest of London. It was driven by NUR member Bill Allen. "My union didn't strike," he explained, "and besides I'm retiring next month."

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After Commons Setback on EEC Immigration

Heath Cabinet Braces for More Challenges

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Nov. 23 (UPI).—The Conservative government braced today for more attacks on its policies because of the surprisingly large margin of its House of Commons defeat last night on its proposal to adapt immigration rules to European Economic Community membership.

The government's proposal, giving EEC workers preference over those coming from Commonwealth countries, was rejected in

the House of Commons by a vote of 275 to 240.

The defeat affected the government's prestige rather than its existence. In a parliamentary system, ruling parties expect to carry all their measures and Prime Minister Edward Heath had thought that his immigration measures would survive by a narrow margin.

The announcement of the vote results just before midnight brought cries of "Resign!" and "Out!" from the opposition Labor

party benches. But Mr. Heath had made it plain in advance that he had no intention of resigning if defeated. In the government's view, this was an issue of secondary importance and there was no need to call a general election if the government's proposal did go down to defeat.

Wilson's Demand

Labor party leader Harold Wilson today told Mr. Heath that he should resign if he "had any sense of honor." Mr. Wilson and other Laborites harried Conservative floor leader James Prior to say whether the government would bow to last night's vote or whether it would try to jam the same bill through.

Mr. Prior replied: "The government is now reviewing the content of these rules in the light of the decision and the views expressed in the debate, and will bring amended rules before the House in due course."

Earlier today, Mr. Heath and his ministers reviewed their parliamentary defeat. Officials said the cabinet decided to wait a few weeks before trying to get roughly the same legislation through Parliament.

Unusual Amalgam

Last night's vote majority was an unusual amalgam of forces. It included virtually all Labor MPs who oppose the government as a matter of politics, plus other MPs—those who dislike the Common Market and those who regarded the proposed immigration rules as too restrictive. The Liberal party, with only seven members in the Commons, said its MPs would vote against the rules change on the grounds that the proposed regulations would abuse civil liberties.

The Conservative party has a 26-seat majority in the Commons. Thus, it was the rebellion on his own back benches that brought Mr. Heath to grief last night. Only seven Tories voted against the measure, 39 to 25 abstained, a noteworthy display of dissent.

EEC and Uganda Issues

Virtually all are on the Conservative party's right wing, which does not approve of Britain's entry into the Common

Airport Police Seize Man

ORLANDO, Fla., Nov. 23 (AP).—A man armed with a revolver was spotted standing near a National Airlines boarding gate at the airport here yesterday. He was arrested by three officers on a weapons charge. Police identified the man as Ronald George Potokar, 28, of Orlando. He was charged with possession of a deadly weapon and assaulting a police officer.

The government must open

Britain's doors to Common Market workers on Jan. 1 entry date.

So it will simply make

some minor changes in its im-

migration rules and bring them back to the Commons.

The next time, Mr. Heath

might hold off on changing mea-

sures that apply to Commonwealth citizens, to avoid the dis-

turbing comparison.

The larger question is whether,

once having smelled blood, the

anti-Heath Conservatives again

will join Labor and force the

government into an election

sooner than it had planned.

Sen. Pell noted that he had

started his proposal for world-

wide protection of seafarers from

use of nuclear weapons confirmed

in a United Nations convention,

in the same fashion five years

ago in the NATO assembly.

Today's resolution, similar to

one submitted to the U.S. Senate

earlier this year, calls for prohibi-

tion of any activity designed to

influence the environment as a

weapon of war. This includes

"weather modification," such as

rain-cloud seeding, which Sen.

Pell believes was used for war

purposes in Vietnam by the United

States, provoking earthquakes and

attempting to change ocean

currents or start tidal waves.

Sen. Pell hopes that the resolu-

tion will reach the UN and be

adopted as a global treaty, in the

same fashion as his seabed resolu-

tion.

Opposing politicians say that

so long as extremists limited their

activities to Ulster, the Lynch

government stayed afloat of pres-

sure to curb the IRA. Once the

IRA was seen to pose a threat

to the Irish government, the

south, however, Mr. Lynch reac-

ted and moved against the group.

Although government officials

deny that British pressures spur-

red them, there has been worry

over London's success in

convincing foreign governments

—especially the United States and

members of the EEC—that the

IRA effort in Northern Ireland

was often equipped and supplied

from the South.

Meanwhile, police theorized

that a 38-year-old Catholic man

slain by gunmen as he walked

his dog outside Londonderry late

last night was killed by an

assassination squad of Protestant

extremists seeking revenge for the

slaying of a militia soldier the

night before.

The killing, the third by North-

ern Ireland's sectarian murder

squads in 24 hours, raised the

death toll from more than three

years of fighting in the province

to 630.

The sources said he was de-

ported from Jordan "because he

is a great friend of the Pales-

tinian revolution."

Through the first 60 days of

the cease-fire, "a hatred is to be

directed against the aggressor,"

meaning the Americans, but there

is no call for acts of violence

against Americans remaining in

Vietnam.

Like most intercepted Com-

munist material, the document

being circulated among allied

officials in Saigon apparently is

not the original order itself, but

rather a reconstruction based on

captured notes of officials who

had been briefed on the directive

Kennedy Asks

NATO to Aid

Atlantic Ties

Javits Warns Meeting

Of Polarization Peril

By David Binder

BONN, Nov. 23 (NYT).—Top Democrats and Republicans, led by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy and Sen. Jacob K. Javits, took the rostrum at the North Atlantic Assembly here today to call for a renewal of transatlantic ties between the United States and West Europe.

Sen. Kennedy, D. Mass., told the meeting of 200 legislators that the war in Indochina had caused neglect of Europe's relations with the United States.

Other back-benchers had been looking for a chance to rap Mr. Heath for taking in expelled Asians from Uganda, for adopting wage-and-price controls and for softening his hard line against trade unions. Last night, this group found its opportunity.

The rejected measures would have given immigrant workers from the eight other Common Market nations the right to enter Britain freely in search of work and reside here as long as they held jobs. The government had no choice in the matter. Free movement of labor is a cardinal principle of the Common Market.

Commonwealth immigrants, white and black, have been denied free entry since 1963, when the government decided that it must curb the inflow of colored workers to avoid race problems.

Then, Commonwealth immigrants have been accepted only in limited numbers and if they had prearranged a job with an em-

ployer.

Recalling that his brother, the late President John F. Kennedy, had sought a system of transatlantic cooperation, he said, one day after the ninth anniversary of his death: "I can think of no more fitting memorial to him than that we work together for the realization of his dream."

Sen. Javits, R. N.Y., told the delegates from the 14 member countries of NATO that the choice facing Europe was "polarization on the two sides of the Atlantic or closer Atlantic unity and integration."

Finlandization?

Sen. Javits put his foot in it with his original statement on behalf of the so-called Committee of Nine by saying that West Europe faced the possible danger of "Finlandization."

When reminded that this could be interpreted as a slur against neutral Finland, where the talks on a general European security conference have just begun, he mainly retracted the usage and struck from the record.

It appeared that the majority of the legislators from Europe and the United States were as attracted as much as they were repelled by the prospects of eased tensions between East and West in this region.

Again and again, warnings were raised against the growing Soviet military potential and again the parliamentarians spoke of the prospects for greater East-West cooperation in the spirit of detente.

The resolution was drafted by Sen. Claiborne Pell, D. R.I., and submitted through the assembly's Scientific Committee.

Follows Seabed Plan

Sen. Pell noted that he had

started his proposal for world-

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J.S.-Soviet Pact on Ship Fees Ends Delay of Grain Delivery

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (UPI).—The United States and the Soviet Union reached agreement yesterday on a complicated rate scale that will permit American vessels to start carrying some of the 17 million tons of grain purchased by Moscow. Delays had been delayed by a disagreement over shipping fees.

The rate accord was negotiated Robert J. Blackwell, assistant secretary of commerce for marine affairs, and Nikolai Zuev, head of the Soviet shipping organization, Sovshet. During the next two months, American-flag ships will leave for \$3.90 and \$10.34 a ton. The rate schedule represents a concession by the Russians to U.S. demands that the Soviet Union pay a premium for buying grain purchased at barter prices.

The Russians have sought a rate of \$7.50 a ton. Under the U.S.-Soviet maritime agreement signed a month ago, that would have meant a payment of \$7.50 plus 10 percent, or a total of \$8.35.

Under the maritime agreement, the Russians are to pay premium rates until June 30 of this year.

Following yesterday's conclusion of negotiations, Secretary of Commerce Peter G. Peterson said: "We are pleased, as are the Soviets, that we have arrived at an agreement and that we can now move ahead and load American and Soviet ships."

The first American ship chartered by Sovshet is the 55,000-ton National Defender at \$10.34 a ton. The ship, owned by the National Transport Corp., has been awarded a U.S. operating subsidy of \$8.48 a day while at sea and \$7.69 a day while in port. These subsidies are designed to make American ships competitive with foreign ships.

Loading at Houston

A representative of Stellar Chartering and Brokerage, Inc., the exclusive shipping brokers for the Soviet Union in the transportation of the grain, said the National Defender would start loading at Houston tomorrow. Another ship, the Western Hunter, owned by Colonial Tankers Corp., also has received an operating subsidy and is expected to be the second American-flag ship to get under way with grain for the Soviet Union.

Plane, Boat Seized

Mr. Tafad said the authorities seized an aircraft, a boat, a let-proof truck and rifles said have been used in the various attempts on the life of the 55-year-old president.

He said there had been four assassination attempts in the 10 months up to the time the president declared martial law on Oct. 22. A fifth attempt was made by the martial-law clampdown, Mr. Tafad said.

He disclosed some details of the conspiracy after it was first reported in the English-language Philippines Daily Express today.

Mr. Tafad said foreign and Filipino professional gunmen had been hired to kill the president. Authorities have given the names of several Americans allegedly involved in the conspiracy to the U.S. Embassy here and asked for their extradition.

He countered, in a statement, that Mr. Marcos of "our common cooperation" in the investigation.

Second Prison Revolt Quelled in Mass.

CONCORD, Mass., Nov. 23 (UPI).—A force of 100 state troopers last night quelled the third revolt in 24 hours by 200 inmates at the Massachusetts Correctional Institution here.

State Police Lt. Edward McCormick said that the prisoners got out of their cells early in the afternoon and rampaged through parts of the prison. But the revolt was "controlled very quickly after we entered," he said.

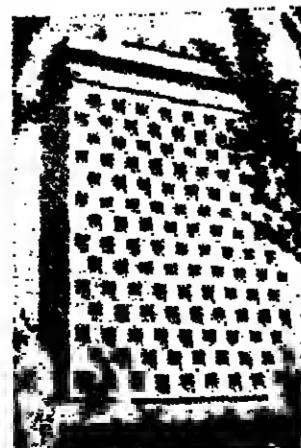
No serious injuries were reported, but one inmate was reported to have been beaten up by other inmates. The inmates staged their first revolt Tuesday night.

Many in Hospitalized

CARROLLTON, N.Y., Nov. 23 (UPI).—President George Meany was admitted to the Memorial Hospital here for observation after suffering a "slight chest pain," a hospital spokesman said.

Mr. Meany, 76, was hospitalized a year ago for two weeks after similar symptoms.

In Tehran there's a new Sheraton hotel.



and 1,200 Banking office and a rent-a-car counter in the lobby.

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BABY TROIKA—Moscow mothers taking babies for a walk in the park and exchanging small talk, after capital's first substantial snowfall of the season yesterday. (Associated Press)

Gallup Poll Support for Death Penalty At Two-Decade Peak in U.S.

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., Nov. 23.—

Despite the Supreme Court's ruling striking down the death penalty, public support for capital punishment is at its highest point in nearly two decades.

In the latest survey, completed last week, 57 percent of adults 18 and older said they favored the death penalty for persons convicted of murder. This percentage represents a sharp increase in support since March of this year, when the figure was 50 percent in favor.

The previous high was recorded in 1958 when 68 percent of all adults interviewed voted in favor of capital punishment.

The following table shows the latest results and trend since 1953, when the current question wording was first used:

	No	Yes	No Opin.
November, '72	57	32	11
March, '72	58	41	9
1971	49	48	11
1969	51	49	9
1968	42	47	11
1965	45	43	12
1960	51	36	13
1953	68	25	7

The increase in support for the death penalty since March may be due to considerable measure to widespread fear concerning personal and family safety—the "hidden issue" in this year's presidential election, according to Gallup Poll analysts.

Survey evidence indicates that the proportion of voters who say they are afraid to go out alone at night in their own neighborhoods has shown a dramatic increase in recent years. It is especially high in cities of more than 1 million population but even in smaller cities it has reached a high level.

Increase in Belief

Voters throughout the nation feel that crime has increased during the last year in their communities and favor stricter law enforcement, as well as tougher sentences for lawbreakers.

Indicative of the public's current "hard-line" mood regarding crime was the recent vote in California on the death penalty.

By a vote of 67.5 percent to 32.5 percent (unofficial), Californians approved the restoration of capital punishment for the crimes of train-wrecking, perjury resulting in execution of an innocent person, treason against the state and deadly assault against a prison guard by a life-term convict.

Newsmen were barred from boarding the ship and the crew was instructed not to discuss the disturbance, in which 46 persons were injured according to the Navy.

However, sailors on shore leave gave accounts of a series of all-night brawls during which about 100 black and white sailors "used knives, forks and chairs and anything else they could get their hands on as weapons."

"It was getting too hot to handle," one sailor said. "I heard that the captain ordered that guns be brought out and to shoot if necessary. I heard shouts, screams, swearing and chairs being broken."

Sailors interviewed said that a nightclubs fight in the Philippines started the trouble when the ship was returning from wartime duty. Tensions increased when orders came to turn around and return to Vietnam to help fight the North Vietnamese offensive.

La. Governor Extends University Closure

BATON ROUGE, La., Nov. 23 (AP).—Gov. Edwin Edwards announced yesterday that strife-torn Southern University will remain closed through the end of the year, rather than reopen Monday as planned.

Gov. Edwards said that he had decided to go along with a request by the school's president, Dr. G. Leon Nettelle, to suspend classes until Jan. 3. Southern was ordered closed last Thursday after a confrontation between students and police in which two young blacks were killed.

You'll love sunny, spectacular

Calif. Court Lifts Curbs On Abortion

Rules 1967 Law Was 'Impermissibly Vague'

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23 (AP).—The California Supreme Court has removed almost all restrictions concerning abortions, leaving the matter strictly between a woman and her doctor.

The court, in a 4-to-3 decision yesterday, wiped out provisions of the state's 1967 Therapeutic Abortion Act, which allowed abortions only when the mother's mental or physical health is "gravely impaired" by continued pregnancy, or when the pregnancy resulted from rape or incest.

The effect of the ruling is to "legalize abortions simply on demand of the mother," a dissenting Justice wrote. New York, which has the most liberal abortion law in the nation, also permits the operation virtually on demand.

Prior Rules

Previously, abortions had to be approved in advance by a hospital committee, but the court ruled this invalid on the ground that the guidelines were "impermissibly vague."

In early months after the law went into effect, the court said, abortions were performed for the rate of 26 per 1,000 requests but, in 1970, hospital medical committees approved 99 percent of all applications.

State officials said 5,000 abortions were performed during the first year of the act, 1968. The total climbed to 15,000 a year later, 118,700 in 1971 and will exceed 160,000 this year, they added.

Justice Louis H. Burke wrote the dissent, saying that standards for approving abortions were vague, and that the ruling "nullified" seven years of work by the legislature to compromise among diverging social, moral, religious and medical attitudes.

Deputy State Attorney General Charles R. B. Kirk said the state would ask a rehearing and consider an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court. A spokesman for Gov. Ronald Reagan said the governor was "in full agreement with the minority vote."

The fire damaged a day nursery, a clothes-cleaning plant and a restaurant near the record shop. Children in the nursery were safely evacuated.

Under the ruling, abortions still must be performed in the first 20 weeks of pregnancy by a licensed doctor in an accredited hospital.

Mild Abortion Rulings Spark Calls to Change French Law

PARIS, Nov. 23 (UPI).—Two sessions ends at Christmas.

The Communist party paper, *Humanité*, predicted that abortion would become a hot issue in the general elections next year. It said that the Gaullists would not dare weaken the abortion law because the ruling party "would lose the support of conservative voters."

Two other deputies of minority parties announced that they would submit a draft law within a few days that would liberalize the existing law by authorizing abortion in certain cases.

The newspaper *Le Figaro* said that the reason that new draft laws have been pigeonholed is the absolute opposition of the Catholic Church to all modification of the 1920 anti-abortion law.

The president of the Catholic Family Association announced that young girls such as Marie-Claire should put their unwanted babies up for adoption.

Parliamentarian Lucien Neuwirth accused the government of refusing to put into effect, through opening of information centers, its 1967 law authorizing sale of contraceptives.

Various physicians and educators in statements filling the press, radio and television have declared that increased use of contraceptives and dissemination of sexual education in schools—now forbidden in France—would be preferable to total legal abortion.

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4 Die in Chicago When 2 Robbers Set Store Afire

CHICAGO, Nov. 23 (AP).—

Four persons were killed in a holdup at a South Side music store in which two gunmen locked five persons in a washroom and then apparently set the store afire with gasoline.

Two of the victims in the explosion and fire yesterday were among the five persons locked in the washroom of the 1-Stop Record Shop. Two other badly burned bodies were found outside the washroom.

Sgt. Michael Maloney of the Chicago Police Department said that the three survivors in the washroom—all of whom were seriously injured—told police that they tried to break out when they smelled gasoline. Moments later, they were overcome after they smelled smoke.

The fire damaged a day nursery, a clothes-cleaning plant and a restaurant near the record shop. Children in the nursery were safely evacuated.

Under the ruling, abortions still must be performed in the first 20 weeks of pregnancy by a licensed doctor in an accredited hospital.

The strike also brought out law court officials, causing postponement of a large number of court cases.

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Obituaries

Marie Wilson, 56, Starred In 'My Friend Irma' on TV

HOLLYWOOD, Nov. 23 (AP).—Actress Marie Wilson, 56, the blonde comedienne who played Irma, the beautiful but dumb secretary on the "My Friend Irma" radio and television shows, died today.

The cause of death was not immediately known.

Miss Wilson had been off the air for more than a dozen years when she took the voice role two years ago as the housewife in the short-lived cartoon show, "Where's Huddles?"

Miss Wilson signed her first contract at the age of 15 with Warner Bros. and, soon afterward, had a major role in "Boy Meets Girl," starring James Cagney and Pat O'Brien.

"I never had time for high

Pompidou Calls On Rich Nations To Aid 3d World

LOME, Togo, Nov. 23 (Reuters).—French President Georges Pompidou today appealed to all rich nations to help developing countries catch up with them.

Speaking to the Togo People's Assembly here, Mr. Pompidou said that he hoped all rich and industrialized countries would support a policy "which would allow the majority of humanity the possibility of making up its backlog."

The president emphasized, as he has during his visit to the Ivory Coast, that French aid in Africa must give priority to agriculture. In the case of Togo, this meant cocoa, cotton and palm oil.

President Pompidou said that the absence of work or regional organizations to market these types of products was a great disadvantage to the countries of the Third World because it prevented them from getting fair prices.

Ban on Tourists Lifted in Golan

TEL AVIV, Nov. 23 (Reuters).—Tourists were allowed back into the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights today as tension seemed to be easing after the Syrian-Israeli air and land battles at the cease-fire line two days ago.

Israeli troops were reported to be in a high state of readiness along the front, but a military spokesman described the present atmosphere as "quiet."

Tuesday's battle was the third in a series of clashes along the line in a month, each bigger than the previous one.

school or to be a teen-ager," she told an interviewer recently. "You know, I'm really getting smart helping my boy with his homework."

Miss Wilson was known for her unusual, high-pitched but soft voice, used to accent her apparent dizzy on-camera behavior. She also had a figure that was ranked with other film beauties in the 1950s such as Jane Russell and Daghmar.

For seven years, she appeared in Ken Murray's Blackouts on the stage, doing a tongue-in-cheek striptease.

Miss Wilson is survived by her husband, television producer Robert Fallon, and a 14-year-old son.

"I never had time for high

Koyo Okeda

TOKYO, Nov. 23 (AP).—Koyo Okeda, 77, popularly known as Mount Fuji's personal photographer, died yesterday of cancer of the gall bladder.

Mr. Okeda, who signed his photographs "Fuyo," devoted 50 years of his life to photographing Japan's famous mountain. He made 300,000 photographs of the sacred mountain, which he caught in varying moods throughout the seasons from various parts of the country.

Leopold T. Wellisz

TUCKAHOE, N.Y., Nov. 23 (NYT).—Leopold T. Wellisz, 89, an industrialist, author and patron of the arts in Poland between the wars, died Monday in Lawrence Hospital, Bronxville.

Mr. Wellisz, who came from a family of industrialists, was educated at the Universities of Warsaw, Cracow and Kiev. When Poland's independence was re-established, he founded factories for munitions and locomotives. His collections of 19th-century Polish literature and art are now in the National Museum in Warsaw.

Jerome Bill

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (NYT).—Jerome Bill, 67, an artist and motion picture producer who gave both personal and financial encouragement to younger experimenters in the film arts, died Tuesday in St. Luke's Hospital. He had a home at Cassis near Marseilles, where he sponsored festivals in all the arts.

J.C. Tucker Sr.

BRADENTON, Fla., Nov. 23 (AP).—J. C. Tucker sr., 87, an engineer who blasted the granite from Stone Mountain in Georgia to help create the Confederate Memorial and worked on the presidential tableau at Mount Rushmore in South Dakota, has died in a hospital here.



UPI
Marie Wilson, in 1954

Cairo Editor Urges an End To Stalemate

Heikal Says Situation Is 'Eroding' Egypt

CAIRO, Nov. 23 (UPI).—Egypt should break the Middle East deadlock because the current state of no-war, no-peace is eroding its material and moral resources, editor Mohammed Hassan Heikal of Al Ahram says in Friday's editions of the newspaper.

"Those who risk nothing gain nothing, and it is better to rush into an unknown future than to stay the prisoner of a gloomy present," he wrote in his regular weekly editorial.

He said the continued stalemate amounted to a "war of attrition" against Egypt, and prevented Cairo from playing its role as the Arab leader, "which is a catastrophe without limits."

"The Arab world suffers a crisis of deafness because the Arabs do not know the truth and a crisis of suspicion because they do not believe the truth when they hear it," he said.

"Egypt cannot wait any longer unless it wants erosion to set in," he wrote. "Next June will mark the passage of six years since the six-day war, which is beyond anybody's power of moral and material endurance. It amounts to a war of attrition."

Mr. Heikal said a new world era has begun with the rapprochement between the United States and both Russia and China, and the emergence of Western Europe and Japan.

"In this modern age, the Middle East crisis looks as if it were a skeleton dating back to the Ice Age," he wrote.

"A calculated risk is better than erosion," he said. "The Arab dream and future are fading... and the specter of chaos threatens us in a world governed by order."

Half of the new voters supported the Social Democrats, 11 percent the Free Democrats and 30 percent voted for the opposition Christian Democrats. Most surprising was that their turnout was around 90 percent, equal to that of the population at large, the institute said.

Switzerland Hit By Heavy Floods

ZURICH, Nov. 23 (AP).—Swollen rivers flooded low-lying areas, set off landslides and disrupted traffic on several Swiss roads today following heavy rainfalls in the wake of a record drought.

Many farms were reported to have been inundated in the Reuss River Valley, in eastern Switzerland. Flood conditions also were reported in the cantons of Ticino, Aargau, Bern and Valais. The Aare River was reported carrying 1,000 cubic meters of water a second, 10 times as much as two weeks ago.

There were no reports of casualties.

Swiss diplomats involved in negotiations for a new European Economic Community said that the two countries were improving.

Thereafter, the first secretary replied to direct questioning.

What follows is the substance of his principal comments, oral and written.

Since Oct. 7—obviously to confirm improving relations with West Germany—11,376 prisoners have been released under an amnesty for East Germany's 23d anniversary. Approximately 14,000 more will be freed by Jan. 31. On Oct. 7, there were 37,728 prisoners, including 7,162 held pending trial. Mr. Honecker explained,

"Murderers, sexual offenders, violent criminals and convicts



IN EAST BERLIN—C.L. Sulzberger (left) interviewing Erich Honecker, first secretary of the Socialist Unity Party in the latter's office in the Central Committee building.

Honecker: Divided Germany Best for World

(Continued from Page 1)

graying hair and dark gray eyes, he wore a dark suit with a flaming red figured necktie.

At 60, Mr. Honecker, who has been a Communist since his days in the Stasi, looked fit for a man who had been jailed 10 years by the Nazis. Told this, he smiled and said in his clear, strong voice: "In Germany we have a saying: 'Prison is good for your health—if it doesn't kill you.'

The interview, which took place in the huge Central Committee headquarters and lasted an hour and a half, was described by Mr. Honecker as his first with a Western newsmen. Also present was Paul Markovski, head of the Central Committee's International Department.

Before being received, the interviewer was asked to outline in writing what he wanted to discuss. An agenda was submitted; other topics were appended by the East Germans. Then specific answers to both were supplied.

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"Murderers, sexual offenders, violent criminals and convicts

who have committed crimes against humanity under the Nazi regime will remain in prison," he will continue.

Specifically on Berlin—quite apart from the wall—Mr. Honecker showed that certain jurisdictional disagreements with the Western allies had simply been papered over. He insisted that the agreement between the United States, Britain and France "speaks only of the Western sectors of Berlin."

The agreement established that, despite this accord, the four powers retain their previous rights, he added. "However, people respect reality. Therefore, we base our interpretation of the agreement on West Berlin only."

Portugal officially rejected

resolution today but offers to discuss the situation with

the four powers.

Portugal's Foreign Ministry in its proposed meetings with the governments of neighboring Air states and invited the UN to expect the "liberated zones," Portugal contends, are not controlled by the rebels.

In other action:

• The Political Committee adopted a resolution calling a special committee to examine the convening of a world disarmament conference. The resolution—approved by 111, with one abstention, the US—called for a committee to report to the General Assembly next year.

The proposal, for a disarmament conference sponsored by countries, has drawn varying responses from the nuclear powers. The United States opposes the conference, while supporting the "unfriendly" forum for "a code of disarmament negotiations." France, while supporting the conference, has set preconditions. France has expressed qual support if all the nuclear powers agree to participate. The UN supports a conference.

• A Norwegian diplomat has spent years trying to resolve the UN financial woes. He said the little political will could easily wipe out the \$8.4-million debt. But in reporting to the Budget Committee of the Assembly, Alvaro Gómez indicated that the d for a solution does not exist. Urged governments "to recon the question 'urgently once in

UN Council Urges Lisbon To End War

U.S. Supports Move For Talks in Africa

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 23 (AP).—The United States ed against Portugal yesterday supported a unanimous move the Security Council to end fighting in Portugal's African territories.

Ambassador George Bush he cast the rare U.S. vote against Portugal because he believes resolution "reflected a will to get into negotiations" with Lisbon and rebel leaders.

It calls on Portugal to "immediately its military

actions and all acts of repression in the African territories,

Bush objected to the words

of the resolution that the U.S. was that there is no pro

such acts in Portuguese Gu

and Mozambique.

The resolution also calls

Portugal to negotiate with

parties concerned for an

and to permit the people

achieve self-determination

independence."

Mr. Bush voted for the re

tion even though he had i

to persuade the sponsors—Ge

and Somalia and the Sud

permits a separate vote on

part about ending "acts of

resistance."

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An official statement issue

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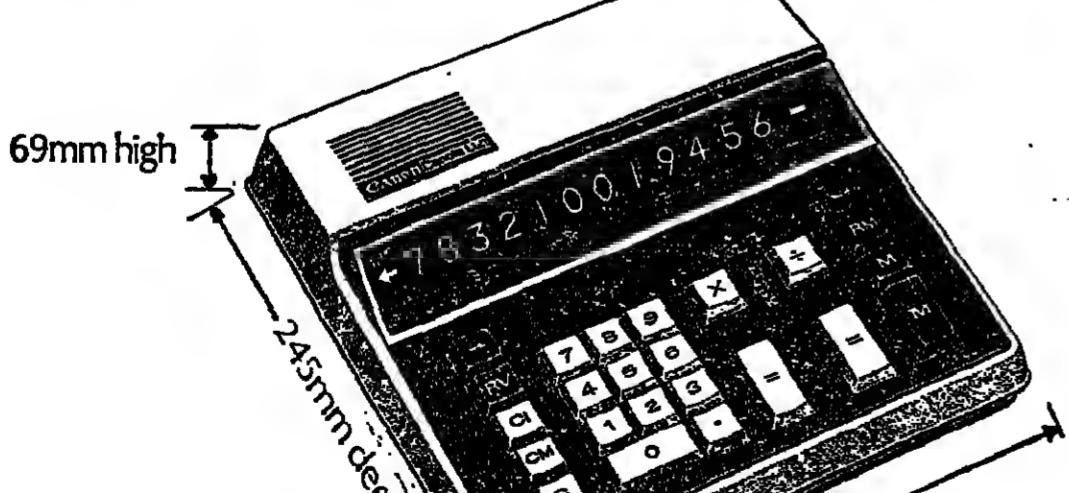
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Despite Official Campaigns, Russians Are Smoking More

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Nov. 23 (NYT).—The film opened with a candid sequence of 14-year-old boys smoking on a park bench. Next it zoomed in on long-haired, guitar-playing youths singing a song about how cool and grown-up it was to smoke. Then it flicked up some white-aproned women working in a cigarette factory telling an interviewer that they did not consider smoking harmful.

Suddenly an authoritative male narrator interjected:

"The nicotine from five cigarettes can kill a rabbit. The nicotine from 100 cigarettes can kill a horse. What about man?" Within minutes, viewers heard that a smoker was 13 times as likely to get cancer or stomach ulcers as a non-smoker.

Smoke More Now

This was one Soviet approach to a worldwide problem. But despite the expansion of anti-smoking campaigns here, statistics show that Ivan Ivanov, the lovable John Doe, is smoking more than ever.

"We cannot say that the number of people who smoke is decreasing, despite our efforts," acknowledged Semyon B. Tokar, a senior researcher in health education, who is concerned primarily with preventive-health propaganda for industry.

Last year, Soviet smokers spent 3 billion rubles, the equivalent of \$3.5 billion, twice that compared to a decade before. In 1970, the last year that the Soviet Union published figures on cigarette production, tobacco factories in the nation rolled out 323 billion cigarettes under numerous brand names and 41.8 billion cigarettes were imported, mostly from Bulgaria but also from Cuba and the United States.

Compared With U.S.

This total of 364.6 billion cigarettes smoked last year compared with \$35 billion in the United States, a rise of 12 billion over 1970, despite the numerous American anti-smoking advertisements.

The increase in Soviet cigarette consumption since 1959 was much steeper—almost 50 percent, compared with a 16 percent rise in population.

Everyday experience tends to bear out the statistics. A foreigner traveling from the south of Siberia is repeatedly offered cigarettes by Soviet citizens, who have such a strong image of Americans as smokers that they are surprised to meet one who turns down a cigarette.

Russians are often surprised to learn that many Americans are kicking the tobacco habit and concede that few Russians have

successfully kicked—the Russian expression is "thrown"—cigarettes.

The most well-known failure is Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Communist party leader, who confided to a French correspondent last fall that he had a special cigarette case with a timer that allowed it to open only once every 45 minutes.

"Yesterday," he said, "using this system I was able to smoke only 17 cigarettes a day."

During the Kremlin reception for President Nixon in May, Mr. Brezhnev was the only top-ranking official on either side seen with a cigarette in his hand.

Medical Students Worst

About 63 percent of the men and 10 to 12 percent of the women in Moscow smoke, according to Levov V. Orlovsky, a senior researcher at the Central Institute for Scientific Research in Health Education. In an interview, he said that the worst group of female smokers were young medical and nursing students.

Mr. Orlovsky said that children had been made a special target of research and propaganda, based on the conviction that the best way to reduce smoking was to prevent it from starting.

From 1956 to 1963 and from 1967 to 1970, he studied about 20,000 children from 8 to 17 years old. He found that 65 percent of the boys and 27 percent of the girls tried smoking or started seriously before 18, the legal age for buying cigarettes.

With a number of educational programs, he said, "we achieved a sharp decrease in smoking" in the experimental schools. One of his favorite techniques was to have two boys, one spotted as a smoker and the other a nonsmoker, go to the front of the class, hop on one foot for 30 seconds and then have the other students record which one's blood pressure rose faster.

He said he would often tell the smokers that they could not be athletes, pilots or astronauts if they kept it up.

Yet, for a nation that regularly demonstrates the ability to mount impressive propaganda campaigns, the anti-smoking effort, although in some ways more pervasive than in the United States, still seems modest.

The Soviet citizen encounters many more public places where smoking is forbidden than the American does—in subways, buses, most theaters and lobbies (except for a special smoking room) plus cafeterias, many factories and shops, and often on airplanes (again except for a special, designated area). There is no cigarette advertising.



A DIVINE SIGN—Irreverent parkers at Linden Trinity Methodist Church in Johannesburg heed the word, or face prompt action from another higher authority.

Non-Revolutionary Plan to End Traffic Congestion Set for Rome

ROME, Nov. 23 (Reuters).—The Rome City Council today announced plans to end traffic paralysis in the city center by shutting it off to all through traffic by private vehicles.

The announcement was made by Luigi Pallottini, the council's chief traffic officer, at a much-heralded press conference to present his answer to Rome's chaotic traffic situation.

The increase of private automobile traffic in the narrow, winding streets of the city center has turned the Italian capital into one of the world's most car-choked cities.

Mr. Pallottini said that he was tackling the problem piecemeal by carving nine sections out of central Rome.

He said that stiff new traffic restrictions would be applied to the sections, one after another, to keep out all private vehicles except those of residents and people who had business there. Eventually, traffic would be banned from one section to another.

Mr. Pallottini admitted that his plan, for which he declined to give a precise timetable, was a series of ad hoc moves and would not immediately cause a dramatic revolution in the city's traffic situation.

Mr. Pallottini said that an overall plan, commissioned by the Rome City Council and believed to propose more sweeping changes, recently had been completed by a Rome University professor of town planning.

But he said that the plan still was lying in a safe cause of a dispute between the City Council and the regional audit board over the terms of payment to the professor and his commission of experts.

Eggs Thrown at Suharto on Roman Street

ROME, Nov. 23 (AP).—Three eggs were thrown when the motorcade of Indonesian President Suharto was on its way to the Quirinal Palace here today. Two youths were arrested.

The eggs did not hit Mr. Suharto's car but struck the face of an Italian official riding in another automobile. President Suharto arrived on a visit to Italy from Brussels today.

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U.K. Increases Commitment To Concorde More Than Doubles Its Production Fund

By Michael Stern

LONDON, Nov. 23 (NYT).—The government today again increased its commitment to the Concorde, the controversial 1,800-mile-an-hour supersonic aircraft, raising to \$222 million the amount it is willing to lend the British Aircraft Corp. to finance production of the plane.

This sum is in addition to the \$127 billion the British and French governments already have spent on research and development. Further development costs are expected, and production of the Concorde in France will require new loans to Aerospatiale, the French aircraft manufacturer that is BAC's partner in the venture.

The total cost of the project is not and may never be known because of the secrecy both governments have imposed. But it will be the most expensive aircraft venture ever undertaken.

Easy Passage Seen

A bill embodying the government's intentions, published today, more than doubles the amount of production financing it is willing to extend to BAC in the form of loans or loan guarantees. The previous authorization, which the corporation is expected to catch up with early next year, was \$84 million.

The bill is expected to pass easily, despite widespread opposition to the Concorde project.

The plane has been criticized by environmentalists and also some airline officials, who have complained about the high cost of buying and operating it. The price of the first production models to be delivered in 1974 will be \$60 million, about double the cost of the latest generation of Boeing 747s.

Airlines have been slow to buy it. So far, only Air France and the British Overseas Airways Corp., both government-owned, have signed firm contracts to buy. Their orders total nine. In addition, less binding agreements have been signed by China, for three, and by Iran, for two with an option of a third.

Sixteen production models are now under construction and materials have been ordered for six more. It is expected that even if every option is taken up, most of the development costs still would have to be written off. Doubts also have been expressed over the recoverability of the production loans.

After U.S. Savings Bonds, AT&T Shares

Israeli Bonds Third Most Popular Security

By John H. Allan

NEW YORK (NYT).—Last Thursday night, Moshe Dayan, Israel's defense minister, had a kosher dinner of brisket of beef with some 3,000 Chicagoans. Each had bought at least \$2,500 of State of Israel bonds this year.

Sunday night at a Holiday Inn in Allentown, Pa., Zenon C. R. Hansen, chairman of the Mack Truck Co., received the Holy City of Peace Award from Jacob Barmore, a member of Israel's Permanent Mission to the United Nations. Mack announced on Nov. 1 that it purchased \$1 million of State of Israel bonds.

State of Israel bonds are registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission, but the volunteers who sell them are exempt. They don't have to take the tests given security salesmen, but they don't get any commissions for selling the bonds.

The Development Corporation for Israel gets a 6 percent commission for selling the bonds, a figure much larger than the spread between the price to the public and the proceeds to the borrower for most bond issues. The Israeli government gets \$940 from each \$1,000 bond sold; few American corporations get less than \$880 when they sell bonds.

The large underwriting commissions finance the expenses of the bond campaigns. If there are any profits, they go to the American Society for Resettlement and Rehabilitation in Israel, a philanthropic agency that gives money to cultural and charitable organizations in Israel. The American society owns all the shares of the Development Corporation for Israel.

percent 20-year Israel bond when it could put its money in a U.S. government bond yielding more? It's a matter of business considerations, one commercial banker explained.

Jesse Mohorovic, who does public relations for the development corporation, said, "While the bonds sold to institutions carry a relatively modest coupon of 5 1/2 percent, the fact that they are being sold to build a future for Israel does affect the corporate conscience."

The \$1.7 billion of Israeli bonds sold to individuals have been sold almost entirely to Jews. Some other denominational groups, such as the Baptists, have purchased Israeli bonds to show feeling for the Biblical land.

Although the bonds are non-transferable, Israel will redeem up to \$2,500 of them a month to pay "bona fide tourist expenses."

Older bond issues can be exchanged without limit.

Missionaries Report For Uganda Census

KAMPALA, Uganda, Nov. 22 (UPI).—About 500 European missionaries and pastors reported to diocesan offices throughout Uganda today for a special census ordered by President Idi Amin two days ago.

Most foreign missionaries in Uganda are Roman Catholic priests and nuns from Italy, France and Ireland. But there are also about 80 Britons working with the Church Missionary Society and a few Americans belonging to the Baptists and to gospel missions.

Two Types

Currently, the State of Israel is offering two types of bonds—\$750 million of development bonds to be sold to individuals and \$250 million to be sold to banks, pension funds and other institutions.

Individuals can buy either interest-bearing bonds, which carry a 4 percent interest coupon, or capital appreciation bonds that pay 180 percent of the issue price at maturity. Both come due in 15 years and both are nontransferable until March 1, 1975.

The capital appreciation bonds come in denominations whose issue price is as small as \$100 (recommended as bar mitzvah gifts) and as large as \$10,000.

The State of Israel's issue for banks and institutions carries a 5 1/2 percent rate, comes due in 20 years and can be redeemed on 90 days' notice, a provision that is seldom exercised.

Purchases

Since these bonds have been offered, some \$150 million have been purchased by banks, \$100 million by union pension funds and management profit-sharing plans and \$75 million by insurance companies, universities and Jewish institutions. At least 220 of the nation's 300 biggest banks have bought Israeli bonds.

Why would a bank buy a 5 1/2

percent

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BMW's new axially-adjustable steering wheel and exclusive three-dimensionally-adjustable driver's seat (optional extras).

Advanced Safety

Dual twin circuit brake system. Computer-designed shock-absorbing safety zones, plus integrated roll bar.



BMW—driving pleasure



Deepening Shadow

In sending a Harvard specialist in Asian affairs to jail for contempt of court, a federal judge in Boston has all but wiped out the right of either newsmen or scholars to protect confidential sources of information before grand juries. He has also taken a long step toward legitimizing misuse of grand juries as instruments of political intimidation.

The all-embracing compass given by District Judge W. Arthur Garrity to the Supreme Court's recent decision on press subpoenas confirms the gloomiest fears of those who felt that the Supreme Court was thereby acquiescing in serious infringement of First Amendment guarantees of a free press. The limitations on the sweep of the Supreme Court ruling, which Justice Powell had noted in a separate concurring opinion, were brushed aside by the Boston judge as of little significance. In his opinion Justice Powell had specifically rejected the notion that state or federal authorities were free to annex the press as "an investigative arm of government."

* * *

Judge Garrity's interpretation of the law was given as he overrode last-minute objections to the jailing of Prof. Samuel L. Popkin for refusing to answer certain questions put to him early last year by a federal grand jury investigating the distribution of the Pentagon Papers.

In the end, Prof. Popkin's refusal came down solely to an unwillingness to reveal the names of governmental officials who had aided him in his research on aspects of the Vietnam war. He had already testified that he had no direct knowledge about the distribution or publication of the papers themselves and he had made clear his

readiness to answer questions pertaining to other scholars, including Dr. Daniel Ellsberg, who is under federal indictment in California in connection with release of the documents. The government itself hinted that it did not believe Prof. Popkin had any information that would help the grand jury in its mission.

Unquestionably, there is room for argument on the extent to which the First Amendment provides the same immunities to scholars that it does to the press—if, indeed, those immunities remain in place even for the press.

The Supreme Court has made the point in the recent subpoena cases that validation of a reporter's claim to use the First Amendment as a shield might open the way for similar claims by lecturers, opinion pollsters, dramatists, novelists and others wrapping themselves in the mantle of public information. Without pretending that the line would be easy to draw, we believe that a valid distinction is possible for experts with bona fide academic credentials. The Kinsey Report, for example, relied on the accounts of 5,000 people who told of committing adultery—crime in virtually all states. Certainly, no one would have expected its authors to have given a grand jury their names.

There can be no argument about the chilling effect of the Popkin jailing on freedom of research in controversial areas of current public policy. Continuation of the present trend in judicial decisions, prompted by far-reaching federal prosecution, will make it increasingly difficult for reporters or scholars to penetrate the wall of official secrecy behind which the public officials can hide their errors and transgressions.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Sergeant vs. Generals

An inspiring modern fable might well have told the story how a lowly sergeant caught the generals in the act of falsifying the records after they disobeyed the President of the United States. In this historic fable, the sergeant would have triumphed over the awesome preponderance of rank. The system which allowed such flagrant defiance of civilian policy by the military would have been reformed. The sergeant would have received the public thanks of the President.

Such stories, of course, do not happen. Sgt. Lonnell Franks must suspect this now that he has learned that his disclosures of the illegal bombing strikes against North Vietnam by Maj. Gen. John D. Lavelle have been dismissed by the Air Force, even though the illegal action has been acknowledged. Nor has any persuasive answer been given to Gen. Lavelle's extensive testimony claim-

ing that he had actually been encouraged by the joint chiefs of staff and the secretary of defense to bomb, counter to publicly proclaimed presidential policy.

The fact that Sgt. Franks, and all future concerned low-ranking Davids confronted by law-breaking Goliaths, have been taught that you can't fight the Pentagon may not come as much of a revelation to political pragmatists. But leaving aside the starry-eyed might-have-beens of an inspiring modern fable, the American people could rest more easily if those senators, who briefly pursued the Lavelle case, were not to let it drop quietly into a file marked "Official Whitewash."

The question of civilian control—or of the credibility of presidential policy pronouncements—is not to be left lightly to a debate between the sergeants and the generals.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The 'European' Conference

Representatives of no less than 32 European states, from Moscow to San Marino, plus the United States and Canada, are assembled in Helsinki to lay the groundwork for a European security conference. The facade of publicity surrounding such a conclave—and the hope it may awaken of détente and even disarmament—cannot mask the fact that it is a project of Soviet policy and propaganda. During its long incubation period its emphasis has shifted several times. For a while it was aimed primarily at helping East Germany to gain international status. Now that this has been achieved in other ways, with the aid of Bonn, there is still Moscow's need to secure its sphere of domination, gain a foothold somehow in the European and Atlantic communities, and use Western economic capacity—European or American or both—to assist its own lagging development. The results of the "all-European conference" could be to subject the nations of this continent to greater Soviet influence and to create fictions which suggest peace without really securing it effectively. It will take coordinated effort by the West to avoid these pitfalls.

—From *Les Echos* (Paris).

Mideast Fighting

The latest fighting between the Arabs and the Israelis, coming after a period of comparative calm, is a reminder that the United Nations debate next will mark a resumption of the diplomats' search for a Middle East settlement.

The importance of this is that it is possible to hope cautiously for a revitalized pressure as a result of a combination of President Nixon's re-election and the common and vigorous concern for détente which seems to be shared at present by the Americans and the Russians.

—From the *Financial Times* (London).

View on Common Market

The Common Market Intervention Board is about to buy up cheap fruit and vegetables: to destroy them, and so make the housewife pay higher prices than she need do. And for this privilege the taxpayer will be forced to pay the destroyers. Such is the topsy-turvy economics of the European Community. Those poor deluded folk who thought they were buying utopia by entering the Common Market are about to find out just how wrong they are.

—From the *Daily Express* (London).

Vietnam Peace Talks

Saigon continues to clamor for complete withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops, re-establishment of the DMZ, and an extension of the cease-fire to all Indochina. These are maximal claims which the Communist side certainly will not accept in totality. But arrangements remain possible. For example, if Hanoi obtained that Indonesia should not be a member of the control commission, it

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

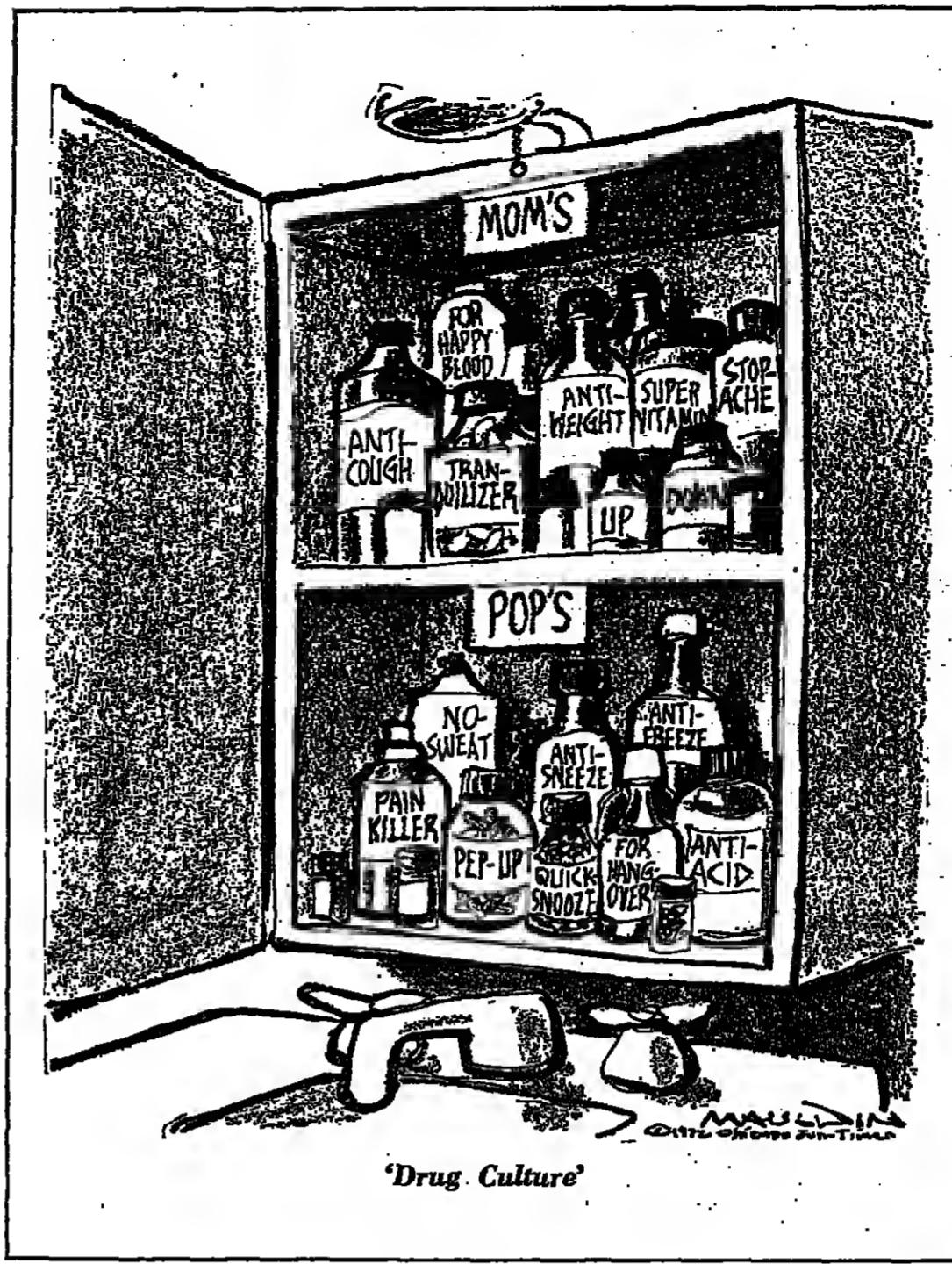
November 24, 1897

BERLIN.—The German government is stated to have informed Russia, Austria and Italy, about the end of last spring, of its intention to acquire a naval station in China, and the Emperor William is believed to have met with no objection from the rulers of these states when he touched upon the subject in his conversations with them during the summer. But diplomatic circles are beginning to ask, is this the prelude to the partition of the Chinese Empire?

Fifty Years Ago

November 24, 1922

WASHINGTON D.C.—President Harding has stirred up a hornet's nest by nominating Walter D. Cohen, an ensign in the Coast Guard Service in New Orleans. Cohen is a Negro and the "Ivy white" element in the Republican party is ready to aid the Democrats in opposing the nomination. Senator Randolph, of Louisiana, is leading the opposition and declares that the President promised him he would name no Negroes to any federal office in Louisiana.



Through a Sieve Darkly

By C. L. Sulzberger

EAST BERLIN.—Erich Honecker, boss of East Germany, remains a convinced, hardline Communist who isn't going to alter his old time religion by one jot even though he is prepared to get along with those who disagree.

He makes no bones about his loyalty to Moscow and his belief that the Soviet course is the correct one to emulate. Thus, when he says—as he did to me—that Germany is never going to be reunited and that it is a good thing for Europe to have two separate, sovereign states on German soil, he speaks with Kremlin backing.

Since West Germany was a charter member, this meant that Bonn, without regard to other Market partners, had full control over its own trade with the Democratic Republic. There were no customs barriers. Consequently, East Germany's commerce with the West gave it the tariff advantages of Common Market association.

Honecker says his new accord

trade between the various zones of occupied Germany would be considered as a whole. This approach was in a sense reaffirmed by the 1957 Treaty of Rome that created the Common Market. It recognized that commercial exchanges between West and East should be regarded as an internal German affair.

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with Bonn confirms that trade between the two Germanys will continue on the same basis as before" and that "this was done at Bonn's special request." For East Germany this is only 7 percent of its foreign commerce—but it is most important, involving critical technology which has helped this small republic.

Like others, Dr. Bryant credits the almost healthy expansion of methadone-maintenance programs with taking a considerable number of addicts out of the heroin miasma. Two years ago, 10,000 addicts were maintained on methadone; today nearly 85,000 are.

The city most frequently involved by the optimists experts is Washington, which has almost been saturated with funds for treatment and law enforcement.

Overdose statistics—barometers of what is happening on the street—have chronicled only one heroin death since July in the nation's capital. Last year, there were 60 recorded deaths from "acute reaction"—heroin overdose. In

fact, the expected 15 percent rise will put the 1973 total considerably beyond the 1972 figure—780 deaths to 709 on the nine-month comparison alone. More recent figures seem to bear out that trend.

Dr. Bryant's optimistic math and the attendant politicized statistics from the traditionally nonpartisan Medical Examiner's office—were criticized by addiction-treatment circles as unhelpful press agency.

But even if there is a slight rise in the number of addicts, it may well be that the heroin epidemic has slowed its deadly pace.

Some authorities speculate the heavily addicted minority communities may have built up a kind of immunity after experiencing the ravages of addiction.

Close link: Being a junkie or pusher just isn't dangerous after your sister, cousin or uncle died from heroin.

Moreover, the undeniable expansion of all kinds of treatment facilities, the stepped-up law enforcement effort and, hard least in importance, the prolonged shortage of heroin in the East and Midwest appear to have had some impact.

Narcotics law-enforcement officials attribute the shortage of heroin in southern France and a general disruption of trafficking as a result of import prosecutions.

But a relaxation in any of these areas—for example, a unlikely influx of heroin shipments—could importantly affect delicate, hopeful balance.

More worrisome is that stamping out the heroin epidemic will have little or no impact on the growing abuse of methadone, no mention a host of other drugs such as barbiturates and amphetamines.

"Pills," as they tend to be called with a false sense of reassurance, can be much more harmful to the abuser than heroin. Indeed, the pain of amphetamine or barbiturate addiction or drive drug abusers to heroin, relatively more tolerable drug.

Can Be Fatal

And, while deaths from heroin withdrawal are unknown, withdrawal from an amphetamine or barbiturate binge can be as fatal.

In New York about half the dead addicts have also abused other drugs; the younger a dead addict, the more likely amphetamine and barbiturate.

Recent methadone-overdose cases in Washington have only had methamphetamine "board," according to Dr. James Luke, the capital's medical examiner.

"If we have learned anything from the history of drug epidemics," Dr. Luke observed, "it is that something is going to replace heroin."

—By Marya Mannes, adapted from a talk to the National Association for Research on Abortion Laws. It is from The New York Times special features service.

Slowing Down?

U.S. Heroin Epidemic

By James M. Markham

NEW YORK.—Has a corner been turned in America's heroin epidemic?

Lately, some authorities have begun to voice tentative, optimistic opinions on what for long seemed one of the nation's most intractable problems: the inexorably rising number of new addicts, dead addicts and addicts-committed crimes. Shortly before the presidential election, Dr. Jerome H. Jaffe, head of the Federal Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention, told a House subcommittee that "preliminary evidence" indicated that heroin addiction had spread very rapidly between 1965 and 1970 but was now leveling off.

Dr. Jaffe told the panel that the number of new addicts created in 1971 might have been less than the comparable number in 1970. The evidence, he said later in an interview, came from a scrutiny of 70,000 cases to see when heroin use started.

Still, Dr. Jaffe revised his own earlier conservative estimate of the nation's heroin "addicts, users and ex-addicts." From about 300,000 to between 500,000 and 600,000.

Some critics charged that Dr. Jaffe was merely doing his best for the Nixon re-election campaign.

"It's called propaganda," observed Dr. Avram Goldstein, a Stanford pharmacologist and one of the nation's most respected authorities on addiction. "I don't mean to say that Jaffe's not doing useful things, but as a political appointee he has to do political things."

pace Slowed

However, other relatively disinterested observers acknowledge that a once-runaway situation seems to have at least slowed in pace.

"There are some signs that something for the good is happening," commented Dr. Thomas Bryant, head of the Washington-based Ford Foundation-financed Drug Abuse Council, which aspires to an ombudsman role among the many contentious "experts" in the addiction field.

Like others, Dr. Bryant credits the almost healthy expansion of methadone-maintenance programs with taking a considerable number of addicts out of the heroin miasma. Two years ago, 10,000 addicts were maintained on methadone; today nearly 85,000 are.

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Swiss Canton Gives Status To Minority

But Jura Rejects It As 'Nothing New'

BERN, Nov. 23 (AP).—A bomb plot against a Swiss Army ammunition dump provided the background as authorities launched a new effort today to solve the country's prickliest problem—the future of the French-speaking minority in the Jura mountains of the canton of Bern.

The cantonal government made public an 80-page Jura Statute containing a detailed program for improving the rights of the predominantly Catholic 150,000 Jura population in largely Protestant, German-speaking Bern, Switzerland's largest canton.

The statute provides for a string of concessions for the group ranging from special legislative protection in all questions concerning the minority to measures preserving ethnic traditions.

'Nothing New'

Leaders of the Jura Assembly, the key minority group seeking autonomy for the region and the right to form a separate canton have already rejected the statute in advance as offering "nothing new."

The statute, still subject to parliamentary approval, was made public just 24 hours after the Defense Ministry disclosed the attempt to blow up the ammunition dump near Delémont, main headquarters of the autonomy movement.

An explosive charge damaged the roof of the building causing some 15,000 Swiss francs damage but failed to ignite the stored ammunition.

Four months earlier, a village was narrowly spared destruction when a similar explosion in another dump of the same area also failed to trigger a major blast. The painted initials PLJ, for Jura Liberation Front, an extremist group, were found at the dump.

The problem dates back to 1953, when the Vienna Congress redrew the borders of Europe and made the Jura, bordering on France, and up to then under the rule of the prince bishop of Basel, part of the Bern canton.

Cantonal reluctance to grant the Jura minority sweeping rights, as shown in a referendum on the autonomy issue, prompted a recent spate of autonomist activities. These included a sit-in at the Swiss Embassy in Paris and a street clash between demonstrators and police last June 17.

Lebanese Is New Head Of UNESCO Board

PARIS, Nov. 23 (AP).—The 48-member executive board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization yesterday elected Fund Sarruf, of Lebanon, as its president for the next two years.

Mr. Sarruf is president of the Lebanese National Commission for UNESCO. He is a graduate of the American University of Beirut, of which he was vice-president for 15 years, and he has been editor in chief of two Arabic reviews.



Some of the boxes of classified government files that are stored at Federal Records Center in Maryland.

Nixon Order Fails to Free Classified Data

By Felix Belair Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (UPI).—President Nixon's pledge "to lift the veil of secrecy" from needlessly classified official papers is being throttled by bureaucratic obfuscation, timidity and prohibitive costs, in the opinion of historians, other scholars and newsmen.

Five months after the President's order on June 1, directing a free flow of information to the public from secret and confidential papers more than 10 years old, the output is still no more than a trickle. More requests for documents have been denied or labeled "pending" than have been granted.

Those seeking access to the documents are searching for information that might throw new light on the origins of the U.S. involvement in the Korean and Vietnam wars, the Cuban Bay of Pigs invasion and other matters relating to the nation's military and foreign policies.

In an interview on results of the presidential edict, Prof. Lloyd C. Gardner, chairman of the History Department at Rutgers University, said that "for misdirection, subterfuge and circumlocution, there has been nothing like this bureaucratic performance since the old-fashioned shell game."

Those in charge of carrying out the President's order say it will have a greater effect in years to come as more papers are brought under review and new labels inhibit the use of secrecy labels.

Congress Action

To Prof. Gardner, however, "the brightest prospect is that Congress will put an end to secret classification by administrative orders and spell out in legislation what material can be put under security wraps and by whom." A House watchdog committee has charged that the President's June 1 order was issued to head off such a bill, on which it was then holding hearings.

Prof. Gardner, who has been trying for nearly 10 years to obtain State Department papers on the origins of the Korean war, also has been a leading critic before congressional committees of efforts to devise a secrecy classification system by executive order.

Figures compiled by the White House staff suggest that results under the new order—the first "reform" since 1953—have not

been too bad. Of 177 requests made to various agencies in the five months through October, 83 were granted in full and four in part; 52 were denied in full and 38 are still pending.

The breakdown, however, does not take into account that some of the information granted was not responsive to a request. One of the features of the system is that the person requesting declassification must agree in advance to buy the material. He must agree in advance to pay the cost of locating, identifying and reviewing the material even though it may not answer his question.

It has been charged that officials' attitudes, as much as the rules permitting continued classification, hinder access to old papers on defense and foreign policy. Some of these officials relate prestige and the importance of their jobs to the volume of secret information coming across their desks, according to testimony before the House Subcommittee on Freedom of Information.

Pentagon Rules

Rear Adm. Gene R. La Rocque, who retired from the Navy after 31 years and who received the Legion of Merit for his work on strategic planning for the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told the House panel that Pentagon classification was ordered for a variety of reasons other than the legitimate one of preventing information from falling into the hands of a potential enemy.

He listed among the other reasons: "to keep it from the other military services, from civilians in their own service; from civilians in the Defense Department; from the State Department and, of course, from the Congress." He said that many officers regarded congressmen as "bad security risks" because of a tendency to "tell all to the public."

Test of Policy

The Washington Bureau of The New York Times, within a week of the effective date of the President's order, submitted 31 foreign policy questions to the State Department and requested declassification of the material presumably containing the answers. Altogether, 35 requests went to five federal agencies.

The State Department responded that "We have concluded that your request does not describe the records you seek with sufficient particularity to enable the department to identify them, and that as described they cannot be obtained with a reasonable amount of effort."

The Associated Press submitted eight requests on June 1. Seven have yet to be answered with a yes or no.

Before its rejection of the request by The Times, the State Department advised that the cost of identifying, locating and reviewing the material could be "as much as \$7,000 or more" but that this was not to be taken as an estimate of any validity and none could be attempted.

In any case, The Times was told it would have to state in writing in advance that it would assume whatever cost was assigned to producing the material, even though the review process determined that it could not be declassified and released.

Pending the outcome of a written protest to David Young, head of declassification operations at the White House, The Times on June 21 canceled its requests to the State Department and four other federal agencies.

In a letter to Mr. Young, Max Frankel, Washington correspondent of The Times, said that "We will not buy a pig in a poke, nor should the government ask us to play research roulette, even if we acknowledged some responsibility for sharing the costs involved."

Mr. Frankel's chief complaint was that "the bureaucrats misunderstand virtually every issue involved in this whole proceeding."

He said: "We have, first, the admission (and in the case of the Pentagon papers, the demonstration

that vast amounts of information have been either misclassified or wrongly held classified for too long."

Intent of the Order

Mr. Frankel, who is also chief of the Washington Bureau of The Times, said that the obvious intent of the President's order had been to correct both categories of error and said:

"If the government intends to honor the intent and the spirit of the President's order, then it should facilitate access, not raise one barrier after another. In short, if the government means what it says and took elaborate credit for so saying, it ought to find the means to deliver."

Despite this endorsement of a better-informed public, the language of the President's order makes access to classified information more difficult rather than the reverse.

The order provides that, after 10 years, secret material on national security and foreign policy must be reviewed for declassification on request, provided that the information is described "with sufficient particularity that it can be obtained with only a reasonable amount of effort."

The drawback in this requirement, those who have made the effort say, is that only the officials know what is in the classified files and how it is identified. Outsiders can guess at what is there and provide approximate dates.

But to start the process the outsider must agree in writing to assume any costs entailed in identification and location of the material and security review.

The average citizen and most news media consider this cost prohibitive.

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Report for Congress Urges Big Reform of Health System

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (WP).—

The General Accounting Office, after a year-long look at the nation's health system, prescribed an overhaul yesterday that it said would save Americans billions of dollars on their medical bills.

The GAO, Congress's watchdog agency, blamed doctors, hospitals, health insurance companies and federal programs such as Medicare and Medicaid for the rising national health bill, which it said totaled \$75 billion last year.

The recommendations, in an 800-page report, ranged from changes in the way hospitals are designed and built to reforms in the medical care system.

The GAO endorsed such reforms as the use of out-patient clinics and nursing-home beds to replace hospitalization; expanded insurance coverage for out-of-hospital care and a renewed emphasis on the prevention of disease.

"Health-care expenditures," the GAO said, "have been weighted heavily toward treatment. From 1961 to 1969, only about 4 percent of the personal health-care expenditures were devoted to disease prevention and the promotion of health."

Mr. Young, after receiving the Frankel letter, suggested to State Department officials that their blanket rejection of all requests of The Times had been ill-advised. He said they should at least make "some gesture as a mark of good faith."

Without any further action by The Times, it was advised by letter on July 18 that the State Department was processing three of its 31 requests. These, the least consequential on the list, included the department's assessment of a speech by Premier Nikita Khrushchev of the Soviet Union in January, 1960, about "wars of national liberation" and its bearing on U.S. foreign policy.

The other requests were for material on a visit of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of West Germany to Moscow, for details of an agreement with the Soviet Union to exchange Rudolf Abel, the convicted Soviet spy, for Francis Gary Powers, the American U-2 pilot imprisoned in the Soviet Union.

To test the operation of the review process, The Times agreed to pay for this material.

The 181 pages of material, which provided no new information, required the department 35 hours to locate and review and cost The Times \$194.90. The department's rejection of the other requests for "lack of particularity" still stands.

Before she was stricken with polio, Mrs. Millgate had another daughter who is now 12 years old.

The hospital in Peak Hill, New South Wales, said the eight-pound, 10-ounce infant was in good condition after the birth Tuesday. Mrs. Millgate, 31, used a respirator device instead of the iron lung during the instrument-aided delivery. She has averaged four hours a day outside the lung in recent years.

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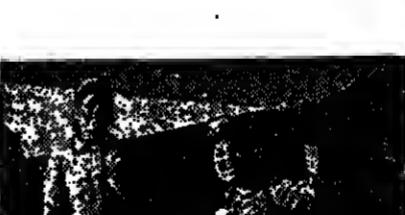
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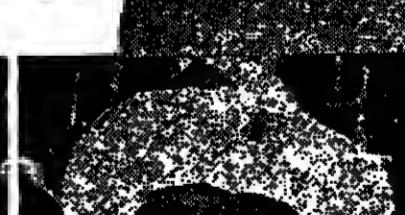
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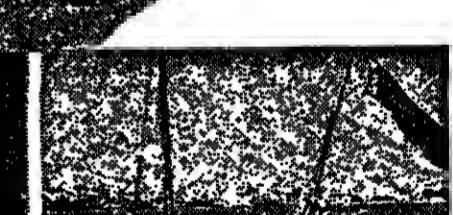
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FILMS

An Imaginative View of 'Camille'

By Thomas Quinn Curless

PARIS, Nov. 23 (IHT).—"La Dame aux Camélias"—with the possible exception of "Charley's Aunt"—has proved the most popular play of the last 120 years. In 1852, Alexandre Dumas fils adapted his novel for the stage and the fame of the dramatization has so outshone its source that the original is almost forgotten.

Yet judged by any serious literary standard, the novel is infinitely superior to the sentimental play. It was strongly influenced by Poe and Baudelaire and its preoccupation with the phosphorescence of decay selects it as a "decadent" product. It begins with Armand examining the corpse of Marguerite Gautier, morbidly anxious to discover the ravages to her beauty that the grave has wrought.

For a new and imaginative film version of "Camille" (as it is known in English), writer Pierre Cardinal drew chiefly on the novel, although he has, of course, included the most celebrated scene from the play—the one in which Armand Duval, the wayward lover, returns as Marguerite.

despairing that she will ever see him again, lies dying. The new film, produced by the ORTF, will be shown on French television tomorrow at 8:30 p.m. (second channel) and will subsequently make the rounds of all the French Maisons de la Culture.

There have been countless other movie editions, some too humdrum to mention. Sarah Bernhardt played the deathbed scene before the cameras in the cinema's early, flickering days; her stage interpretation generally regarded as the summit of her art. Alla Nazimova—with Valentino as her Armand—and Norma Talmadge in a modern (1927) dress version were memorable Marguerites of the silent screen and the Greta Garbo talkie is still on show.

Today the most beautiful Ludmilla Tcherina is Dumas's consummate heroine, the frail kept woman who finds and loses true love amid the demi-monde of the Parisian 1850s. The wistful Marguerite has rarely been either so convincingly or so appealingly portrayed. Reincarnated by this radiant ballerina, she is a creature of tender charm and exquisite grace. It was a technical error to adorn her with the white picture hat and the fluttering

dress of Greta Garbo's wardrobe for the romp through the meadows and the boating excursion for, in the close-ups, she seems for a moment about to indulge in an impersonation of the Swedish star. But this is but a fleeting optical illusion for her beguiling persuasive Marguerite is entirely her own.

This minor costuming gaff aside, Robert Maurice's direction is extraordinarily effective. He recreates with stunning color photography and atmospheric composition the oppressive opulence of the Second Empire before which the action transpires as though in a troubled dream of remembrance. His mise en scène is distinguished by many inventive touches. Consider, for example, the scene in which Marguerite is confronted by Duval senior, against the background of a thunderstorm.

The concept of Armand as a symbol of youthful purity and, in a sense, a harbinger of doom, is in contrast to the customary casting of the role with an elegant Latin lover. Philippe Cardinal, the son of the adaptor, does well as the wide-eyed youngster. Notable, too, are Viviane Romance's taking of the feline, avuncular Prudence, the fair-weather friend; Jean Martin's somewhat softened senior Duval, and Lucienne Bogaert's faithful domestic, Nanine.



Ludmilla Tcherina as Marguerite Gautier.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 23 (IHT).—

This is how critics rate new stage productions in New York: "Not I." Samuel Beckett's new play, received mostly praise in its world premiere last night at the Lincoln Center Forum Theater. Clive Barnes said in The New York Times: "Not I" is a poem, a situation. It is certainly an experience. Its pain, inarticulate and angry, sears its way into an almost totally darkened theater... beautifully played by Jessie Tandy." In the Daily News, Douglas Watt wrote: "For all its lack of intelligibility, the compulsive speech is harrowing... Miss Tandy is superb... strange, chilling and masterly work all around.... The Beckett festival has turned out to be a rare treat." William Glover, Associated Press, faulted the play for its "headlong, incoherent monologue... conducted in almost total blackness."

"The Kid," a play by Robert Coover, directed by Jack Gelber, got generally unfavorable reviews at the American Place Theater. "Another Western of the frontier spoofs... with mystical over-

tones, this time," AP's William Glover remarks. "The play's striving for significance is swamped by Coover's sophomoric text." Director Jack Gelber's hyperthyroid exertions, cast shenanigans," Clive Barnes, The Times, says: "The play at times is quite lively. Unfortunately, it is also extremely simple." Douglas Watt, the Daily News, is categorical: "An appallingly humorous piece of amateurism that cannot even be excused as experimental theater."

"The Secret Affairs of Mildred Wild," a comedy by Paul Zindel, directed by Jeff Blecker at Broadway's Ambassador Theater, got mediocre reviews from most critics. "Are you middle-aged, more or less discontented, decided to daydream? Well, you're just the person Paul Zindel strives to please, amuse and amuse with 'The Secret Affairs of Mildred Wild,'" AP's William Glover comments. Clive Barnes, The Times, adds: "The play as a whole will probably be regarded as a near miss by all who are not so totally devoted to Miss (Maureen) Stapleton that any vehicle will serve for her."

"P.T.A." (at the Panthéon and the New Yorker in English) is a record of the controversial tour that Jane Fonda and her troupe recently made of U.S. bases in the Pacific and in Japan. The object of the expedition was to awaken the conscience of the American soldiers to the horrors and injustices of the Vietnam war. The film discloses the political vendettas—show—a collection of anti-militaristic sketches and protest songs—that the travelers played before Army audiences. It includes interviews with disgruntled GIs, while any anti-American native civilian also is given a welcome ear, though the latter, for the most part, simply repeat the familiar party line propaganda.

All who advocate the freedom to express opinion will rejoice that this film—as a film it is but a blunt documentary—can run unhindered both at home and abroad. What a victory for democratic liberty! This constitutes when one recalls the banning of German music during World War I, A. Mitchell Palmer's "red" hunters, the treason trial of Ezra

Pound and McCarthyism. One hopes that this example of tolerance will be emulated elsewhere and that, in *Hiro*, a film is being made which similarly criticizes bombastic politicians, the institutional discipline of the military and mocks the brass. "P.T.A." spells out "Free the Army," a euphemism for "Fuck the Army."

Another triumph over censorship this week is the release in France—after some meditation on the part of the licensing board—of Ralph Bakshi's animated cartoon movie, "Fritz the Cat." Inspired by Robert Crumb's comic strip of the underground press, this merry novelty—defying all the restrictions that Will Hays ever wrote into his code—has been erroneously described as "dirty Disney." Though sufficiently libidinous to warrant the adjective "smutty," it is not to be ranked in technical perfection when one recalls the banning of German music during World War I, A. Mitchell Palmer's "red" hunters, the treason trial of Ezra

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FINANCE

PARIS, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1972

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EEC Said to Set Fine in Unit of U.S. Firms

By Robert Prinsky

BRUSSELS, Nov. 23 (AP-DJ).—The Common Market Commission, in a new anti-trust action, decided to fine Pittsburgh Corning Europe, a subsidiary of a big U.S. glassmaker, the equivalent of \$108,000 for alleged restrictive agreements for the sale of cellular glass insulating material, an EEC source said today.

The decision, reached by a closed written procedure, also names the company's Belgian and Dutch distributors, Formica Belgium and NV Hertel & Co., the source said. They are alleged to have agreed to refrain from exporting Pittsburgh Corning products, the source said.

As a result, the commission is to accept prices for similar products up to 40 percent higher in West Germany, where subsidiary of Pittsburgh Corning handles distribution, than in Belgium and the Netherlands.

John H. Price, managing director of Pittsburgh Corning Europe, said that the company had been officially informed of the decision and was "nittery

**PEOPLE IN BUSINESS**

A. A. Boehm has been named vice-chairman of Union Carbide Europe Inc., moving from the position of vice-president with a stipulated deadline, the proposal is automatically accepted.

The Treaty of Rome's article 85 forbids agreements that restrict inter-EEC trade. Exclusive dealership agreements, commission officials believe, can be used to get around the EEC's free trade obligations and maintain price differences among countries by restricting the resale of goods purchased by the exclusive dealers in various countries.

The fine is not the highest that the EEC has ever inflicted, but it is twice as much as members of the dyestuffs cartel received for price fixing.

CBI Opposes Pound Repeg

LONDON, Nov. 23 (Reuters).—The Confederation of British Industry (CBI) said today that the floating of sterling has so far caused no major problems for business and added it is opposed to an early return to a "nominally-fixed exchange rate."

The government is on record as saying it hopes to repeg sterling by the time of Britain's EEC entry on Jan. 1, although European central bankers at a recent Easol meeting reportedly agreed that April 1 may be a suitable maximum deadline for choosing a fixed sterling parity. It has been floating since June.

The use of the term "nominal" in connection with a repegged sterling rate probably reflects a belief within the CBI that an exchange rate chosen in the near-term may prove to be untenable, industry sources indicated. The statement gave no indication of where it believes sterling's exchange rate should eventually be set.

Declaring that a flexible exchange rate mechanism must be a central part of any new international monetary system, the CBI said: "Experience has shown that rigid exchange rate imposed costs unacceptable to industry, not only in terms of the direct restrictions imposed, but in terms of the deflationary policies typically adopted to maintain an overvalued currency."

It said the EEC system of narrow currency fluctuations among member states should be made more flexible and added that a new approach is required to introduce a greater element of exchange rate flexibility.

Otherwise, the outcome for Britain is likely to be the adoption of deflationary policies and restrictions on capital movements to maintain unrealistic parities, which would represent a denial to Britain's industry of much of the advantage of EEC entry, the CBI said.

Chrysler's Cricket Sales Slow

Sales of Chrysler's English-built Cricket sub-compact are so slow the company has stopped

U.K. Jobless Rate Falls to 3.4 Percent

October-to-November Drop First in 22 Years

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Unemployment in Britain dropped this month for the second month in a row, the government announced today.

Employment Minister Maurice Macmillan commented: "This shows the government's economic policies are working—I am very encouraged and heartened."

The figures showed a total of 307,092 jobless, 3.4 percent of the workforce. This was 22,510 less than the October figure.

Officials stressed it was the first time in 22 years that unemployment had fallen between October and November.

New Method

The figures were presented according to a new method combining previously separate categories under a single heading, the government noted.

The new figures exclude "temporarily stopped" workers—those who had a job on the day of the unemployment count but were temporarily suspended from work and were registered to collect benefits.

The change was one of several recommended by a government working party that reported Monday on how unemployment statistics could be improved to provide a more accurate indication of unused labor resources.

A new figure announced this month is the number of persons unemployed for four weeks or less. This totaled 173,373 persons at mid-November, down 25,235 from last month.

Under the former system of counting the workless, the mid-November total would have been 818,776 compared with 844,840 the previous month.

The number of job vacancies rose to 173,818 in November, an increase of 7,654 in the month.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Record U.K. Auto Output Seen**

U.K. car output is headed for a record. However, the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) says the better performance so far this year, with average weekly output up 10 percent over last year, owed most to the buoyancy of domestic sales rather than exports. Output for the domestic market was 30 percent higher in the January-October period than in the previous year, but car production earmarked for export fell by almost 17 percent. In the three months ended October, output fell compared with the previous three months, but production of commercial vehicles fell slightly. In sales, foreign cars gained 24.05 percent of the U.K. market in October compared with 17.4 percent for last October. The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders says new registrations of imported cars totalled 32,580 in October with Renault leading the way with 4,457 units, or 3.29 percent. Fiat was next with 3,111 percent and Volkswagen followed with 2,94 percent. So far this year, foreign car registrations account for 24.47 percent of the market, up from 19.29 percent in the 1971 period. British Leyland took the biggest slice, with 38.65 percent of the market.

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Importing the Cars to the United States

"Only a few" were imported in October, a company spokesman says, and none are scheduled to be imported for the rest of the year. Whether the company will resume importing the car in January will be decided next month, depending on the success of efforts to reduce present dealer inventories estimated at 4,000 cars. U.S. sales of the Cricket so far this year are 46 percent below the year-earlier total.

Westinghouse to Build Reactor

Westinghouse Electric was won over North American Rockwell and General Electric as the supplier of the nuclear steam supply system for the first large-scale U.S. fast-breeder reactor. The Atomic Energy Commission, announcing the decision by the government-utility board responsible for the project, said negotiations with Westinghouse on details of the agreement will begin immediately. The AEC also said North American Rockwell and GE will be encouraged to participate in the project through appropriate arrangements. The \$700 million reactor is scheduled for completion on a site at Oak Ridge, Tenn., by 1980.

More Steel Firms Raise Prices

Three more American steelmakers are raising the variety of products. Republic Steel, the nation's third largest steelmaker, fifth-ranked Armco Steel and sixth-ranked Jones & Laughlin say the increases apply primarily to materials used in the construction and tool and die industry, and will have little or no immediate effect on the average consumer's pocketbook. U.S. Steel, the nation's biggest producer, touched off the round of price hikes last Friday by announcing a set of price increases that averaged 2.7 percent overall. Second-ranked Bethlehem announced similar hikes that averaged 1.8 percent.

ICI Profit Rises 39% in Quarter

LONDON, Nov. 23 (Reuters).—Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., Britain's largest chemical concern, said today that net profits rose 38.8 percent in the third quarter but were down 16.9 percent in the first nine months.

[In a telephone interview, an ICI spokesman attributed the decline in profits over the nine-month period to the poor first quarter, when ICI profits were \$1 million, down from \$2.7 million in the 1971 quarter.]

Net profits in the quarter were \$2.5 million, up from \$1.8 million in the same quarter of last year, and in the nine months totaled \$5.1 million, down from \$7.1 million a year earlier.

Sales in the quarter were \$418 million, up from \$369 million, and in the nine months totaled \$1.25 billion, up from \$1.14 billion.

ICI said third-quarter profits maintained the momentum reflected in the second quarter. They include a credit of \$4 million on the overseas currency figures at floating exchange rates for sterling as at Sept. 30.

FCC Raises Rate of Return For AT & T to 8.5-9 Percent

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (NYT).—The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) decided yesterday that American Telephone & Telegraph should be permitted to earn at least an 8.5 percent rate of return immediately, and as much as 9 percent in the near future.

The decision will bring an immediate \$145-million-a-year increase in long-distance telephone rates, on top of the \$250 million that was ordered 23 months ago, when the company first applied for the increase. The company said that the increase, which would apply solely to long-distance service, would amount to 9 percent, or 3 percent?" and that it was inadequate.

FCC commissioner Nicholas Johnson, one of the dissenters in the 5-2 decision, said that the decision amounted to giving the company "a blank check to earn more and more at the expense of the consumer."

The increase will require the approval of the Price Commission, which would not necessarily be automatic.

The company was not able to say, immediately, just which rates it would increase and by how much. Under the commission's order, it appears to have discretion to distribute the increases in any way that it chooses.

Europe to Press Japan on Ships

BRUSSELS, Nov. 23 (AP-DJ).—West European shipbuilders have given up hope of reaching an orderly marketing agreement with their Japanese competitors and plan to press their governments to take unilateral action to "maintain the equilibrium of the world shipping industry," the Association of West European Shipbuilders said today.

Following talks in Japan earlier this month between European and Japanese builders, as well as in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Working Party Six, the association said in a statement:

• "The hopes of... concluding... and orderly marketing agreement will not be realized."

• "The Japanese will continue to try to take a growing and dominant share of world shipbuilding and this probably at an accelerated rate."

Sales for the nine months comprised \$578 million in home markets, up from \$539 million in the same period of 1971, and \$66 million overseas, up from \$50 million, ICI said.

Basic Charrrington

LUDWIGSHAFEN, West Germany, Nov. 23 (Reuters).—BASF-Ardit- und So. Fabrik said today group pre-tax profits rose 38.8 percent in the first nine months, to \$73 million deutsche marks from \$45 million deutsche marks in the same period of last year.

Turnover climbed by 13 percent to \$5 billion DM from 7.5 billion marks, the chemical concern said.

For the parent company, pre-tax profits in the first nine months increased 34.4 percent, to 428 million marks from 317 million DM on turnover of 4.3 billion DM, up from 3.8 billion DM.

Ericsson Shown Gain

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 23 (Reuters).—Telefon LM Ericsson's pre-tax profits were \$64.1 million

in the first nine months, up 13.6 percent from \$56.4 million in the year-earlier period, the company said today.

Sales totalled \$589.4 million, up from \$517.3 million a year earlier.

Net income per share was \$1.09 compared with \$1.83, Ericsson said.

The company said the crown-dollar conversion was made at the rate of 4.81 crowns to the dollar.

Ericsson commented that the need for equipment for public networks continued to rise in many of its major markets, but in some markets demand was affected by restrictions on capital expenditure undertaken to check inflation.

Basic Charrrington

LONDON, Nov. 23 (AP-DJ).—Basic Charrrington's net profits rose 29.5 percent in the year ended Sept. 30, to £30.7 million from £23.7 million in 1971, the company said today.

The brewery said turnover was up from £40.5 million, up from £38.5 million a year earlier.

The company declared an unchanged dividend.

Markets Closed

All U.S. securities and commodities exchanges were closed Thursday in observance of Thanksgiving Day.

In Japan, markets were shut for Labor Thanksgiving Day.

Cofinter Votes Merger

BRUSSELS, Nov. 23 (Reuters).—Shareholders of Cofinter approved the company's merger with Cie. Lambret pour Industries et la Planchette at an extraordinary meeting, a Cofinter spokesman said today.

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NEWSLETTER

on the **SPANISH**

ECONOMY

During a recent interview, Don Enrique Fontana Codina, the Spanish Minister of Commerce, made the following statements.

1. The role of the Ministry of Commerce in the national life of Spain.

The special position that the Ministry of Commerce occupies within the administration, as a department charged with the application of the horizontal policies in other words, policies which affect all economic sectors—of foreign and domestic commercial activities, so clearly interrelated with general economic policy, allows it to participate—in collaboration with the other economic ministries—in the elaboration of the guidelines of Spanish economic policy.

Also, the mission of safeguarding the interests of the consumer—of consumers who are still insufficiently organized—explains that the Ministry of Commerce must adopt broad and far-reaching viewpoints on economic problems.

As the department assigned to analyze the domestic and foreign markets, the Ministry of Commerce performs an important service for the different sectors of the economy, at the same time encouraging them to adapt their evolution to the present and future demands of the consumer, either domestic or foreign. This evolution is, after all, one of the basic postulates of the functioning of a market-oriented economy.

We may distinguish among the aspects in the action and tasks of the Ministry of Commerce.

As we have said, the department formulates and applies the domestic and foreign commercial policies that are so closely interrelated in all of their phases with general economic policy.

It also defines and carries out

SPANISH - EEC TRADE

(Thousands of dollars)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	Six Countries	Nine Countries	Six Countries	Nine Countries
1970	1,662,082.6	1,938,878.0	862,024.8	1,107,127.9
1972 (January-August)	1,558,062.4	1,860,197.3	1,081,156.6	1,389,271.6

Source: National Customs Bureau.

policies in two areas through the Subsecretariat of the Merchant Marine: construction (in collaboration with the Ministry of Industry) and development of the national merchant fleet and matters relating to commercial fishing.

Finally, it shares in the government's responsibility to maintain two conditions that are fundamental for the successful functioning of our economic system: stability of the level of prices and equilibrium in the balance of payments.

2. Spanish export policies.

The encouragement of exports is the nucleus of our commercial policy. Exports have been given special attention in our three Development Plans, and within the policies of the Ministry of Commerce they constitute a program of action that is closely linked to the sectors of production which they serve.

To pull up levels of production and to produce continuing revenues for Spanish firms rather than simply to bring in foreign currency is the fundamental objective assigned to Spanish exports in the 1970's.

The qualitative side of our exports is just as important as their quantitative aspect.

Therefore, our exports must be in the future:

a) A permanent and stable activity—not speculative, sporadic or marginal.

b) A highly professional activi-

ty, carried out by real specialists in foreign markets.

c) A profitable activity in itself, without need of artificial supports that falsify the goals of genuine competition.

These general objectives crystallize into more specific goals within the two broad fields into which the export policy of the Ministry of Commerce divides itself: agricultural and industrial exports.

In those referring to agricultural exports, the work of the Ministry of Commerce is directed toward improving the internal structure of exporting groups (avoiding their fragmentation), linking them with organizations of agricultural producers and bringing about a reasonable coordination in the export actions of companies that are trying to strengthen the weakened negotiating position of our agricultural exports brought about by an excess of internal competition.

This is the role of the Export Marketing Group—a group of private exporters of a single product, and a system of centralized management based on principles of free choice and private enterprise.

The Book of Rates and policies referring to customs duties establish the basic theme of the regulation of industrial imports. Attention will continue to be given to:

The clarification of the Book of Rates, by means of including in it the allowances and quotas and part of the appendix listing of equipment.

3. Spanish import policies.

The Ministry of Commerce considers that adequately direct-

ed and channeled imports not only are no obstacle to economic development but that they are one of its driving elements.

But some imports can be harmful to a country to the extent in which they do not take place under normal market conditions—when they threaten the growth of branches of national production of which an acceptable competitive level is to be expected in the future, or the existence of a sector that needs to be maintained for social or strategic reasons.

Within systems of regulation of imports, we can distinguish between systems of protection of industry and of protection of agriculture.

Protection of Spanish industry is being carried out at present by means of two systems: quantitative restrictions and the tariff of customs duties.

Quantitative restrictions should only be maintained as a temporary measure. Therefore, the Ministry of Commerce considers it indispensable, in application of the intentions that were already proclaimed by Spain in its memorandum to the OECD in 1969, to continue reducing the area of unilateralized imports and, especially, to do away with what is known as the "ilateral system" (the only optimal system remaining in the authorization of imports) by means of the establishment of general quotas based on actual import statistics.

The Book of Rates and policies referring to customs duties establish the basic theme of the regulation of industrial imports. Attention will continue to be given to:

The restructuring of the Book of Rates by sectors, to find a more adequate nomenclature.

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greater coordination of rights and proper levels for the setting of protection.

— Temporary selective reductions to meet price rises.

Protection directed at unfair competition employs anti-dumping legislation, the control of methods of payment and limitation of imports of used and second-rate merchandise.

Protection of agriculture has been based on methods of contingency type and on the government's systems of commerce for certain products.

In this field, the establishment of systems of regulation of imports is being carried out in accord with the following fundamental principles:

— The import and trade of agricultural products must be in the hands of private enterprise, with government intervention remaining an exception.

— Protection will be provided for national agriculture by means of a system of variable import taxes, guaranteeing prices for producers as well as consumers."

4. International Spanish commercial policy.

"Our economic relations and trade with the European Economic Community is a subject already well known for everybody, so I will begin this panoramic look at our commercial horizons with the number one client and supplier of our country—the United States.

Fifteen percent of our total trade goes to or comes from the United States. For certain branches of our exports, the United States is the primary market, and it is also the sup-

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

(millions of dollars)

	Imports	Exports
1957	862.2	410.4
1958	873.4	433.8
1959	784.9	500.5
1960	721.4	725.4
1961	1,092.3	703.6
1962	1,563.5	736.0
1963	1,954.5	733.2
1964	2,268.8	954.4
1965	3,018.5	986.5
1966	3,590.7	1,253.5
1967	3,483.5	1,384.0
1968	3,522.1	1,389.2
1969	4,222.9	1,900.2
1970	4,747.1	2,386.9
1971	4,963.0	2,937.7

National Customs Bureau.

plier of products that are basic to our industrial development. Our policy is to dedicate maximum attention to this market, making sure that the strengthening of our ties with Europe does not bring about any weakening of those that unite us with the United States.

In future international commercial negotiations, Spain will make the greatest possible effort to defend the idea of free and multilateral trade and to oppose the appearance of commercial and monetary zones that are partially isolated among themselves.

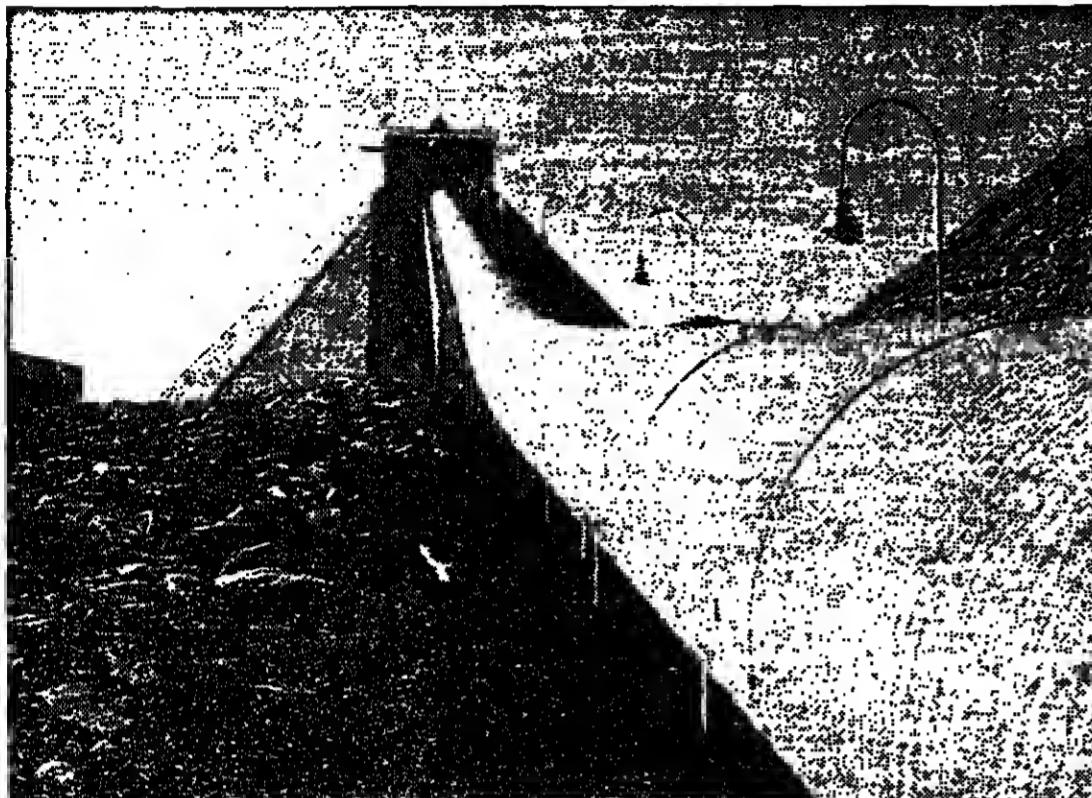
I ought to mention here our efforts to continue developing exchanges with the countries of the East, in an attempt to open and to maintain new markets.

With the countries of Eastern Europe, we have made progress toward the convertibility of payments and the expansion of our network of commercial offices. The trade agreement signed last Sept. 15 between Spain and Russia is a highly positive event in the normalization and growth of our relations with this country.

Our relations with Latin America carry a totally different feeling. Here there is much more than a market—it is a world we are a part of, and with which our economic relations can and should be stronger every day. But it is necessary for us to go much farther than that. We are backing the development of these countries, and a great part of our foreign financial effort is being dedicated to them. The results have been good, and the image of Spain in Latin America is more that of an industrial

NEWSLETTER

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Transportation system for pyrites at Rio Tinto mines, at Huelva.

Toward Self-Sufficiency in Steel

EXPANDING industrial production, a house-building boom, public works projects and the large construction orders held by Spanish shipyards all mean one thing for Spain's steel industry—a big demand.

The country is heading toward self-sufficiency in steel production, and government plans call for the doubling of steel output by the end of this decade. In other words, after a brief slackening of demand in Spain caused by last year's recession, the steel industry is again in full expansion.

Projections for production in 1980 call for 16.7 million tons of crude steel—compared with 6.9 million in 1970—and 1.4 million tons of special steel products—compared with 500,000 tons in 1970. Plans have been completed for a fourth steel complex at Sagunto, near Valencia, which is expected to produce 5 to 6 million tons annually.

The first Spanish iron and steel production enterprises were established in the northern part of the country in the mid-nineteenth century. In 1848 the first coke-fired blast furnace was set up in Asturias. Later, on the Biscay estuary, several individual concerns were consolidated in 1901 into Altos Hornos de Vizcaya—a company which remained the largest in the Spanish

iron and steel industry until the middle of the 20th century.

The major concerns in this sector continue to be located in the North. The Ensidesa complex began production in 1957 at Aviles, in Asturias. In the same region, at Gijon, three veteran iron and steel companies have formed a third large complex under the name Uninsa.

The industrialization of Spain has demanded a rapid transformation of its foundries, since the products of this industry are essential to the development of such important sectors as the automotive, shipbuilding, machine-tool, and household-appliance industries.

Spectacular Growth of Oil Production

OIL and petrochemicals represent one of the fastest-growing sectors of the Spanish economy today.

The domestic demand for refined oil products has surged ahead—consumption increased from 4.7 million tons in 1969 to 27.5 million tons in 1971. But at the same time, Spanish oil refineries were increasing their output from 6.3 million to 35.1 million tons, with a considerable

and growing surplus remaining available for export.

Spain now has eight oil refineries. Attracted by the spectacular growth rate in Spanish production and consumption of chemicals and petrochemicals during the last decade, major European and American chemical companies are competing in setting up production facilities adjacent to existing or planned oil refineries or near the major steel works in the North.

Many European companies are located in the Barcelona-Tarragona area near the projected Entasa oil refinery. Several American companies are setting up production near the Cepsa refinery at Algeciras.

The fastest growing chemical production center in the country is developing near Huelva in southern Spain, and is to be based on the output of the Gulf-Rio Tinto oil refinery, on sub-products from production of local pyrites and on future supplies of phosphates from the Spanish Sarda.

Sulphuric and phosphoric acid production in the area is also likely to make the port of Huelva a center for the export of fertilizers to the countries of North Africa.

Planning is also underway in several areas of Spain on new chloride, styrene, benzene, ethylene and polyethylene plants.

3d Plan Projects Society, Economy Goals for 1980

THE decade of the '70s is a decisive one for Spain. Taking full advantage of its outstanding opportunities for development, Spain can, during the period of these ten years, add to its status in the world and participate more forcefully in European integration and in an international economy in growing expansion. Accomplishing this will demand the joint effort and the hard work of every Spaniard.

Another goal of primary importance is the increase in well-being of the Spanish people. In 1980, Spain will have passed the hurdle of \$2,000 of revenue per capita, with which life can be much more pleasant and the level of social cohesion much higher.

That Spain may have importance in the world and that the people of Spain may live together in a more just and more developed society are our great objectives for the future.

* * *

Larger Role for Women

The Spanish woman is playing an increasingly important role in the economic life of her country. During the decade of the '70s, one million women joined the labor force and by 1970 women made up almost 25% of the total working population of Spain.



Axles and wheels for railway cars at CAF Factory in Guipuzcoa.

A History of Industrial Expansion

SPAIN was one of the first countries to undertake the adventure of the first industrial revolution. Early in 1867, Barcelona commemorated the bicentennial of the establishment of the textile industry in Catalonia—an event which was destined to have international importance and reverberations. Thus, we can date the beginning of the industrialization of Spain back to the mid-eighteenth century, and give credit to the region of Catalonia for pioneering in the transformation of the structures of its economy.

Later, the regions of Asturias and Vizcaya in northern Spain opened the way for a large iron and steel industry.

These were certainly promising starts, but some obstacles—of both politico-social and economic types—lay ahead. Indeed, economic evolution during the nineteenth century was slowed by civil strife and political struggles. A lack of means of communication and a shortage of capital also hindered the evolutionary process.

In the latter part of the 19th century, with the first signs of industrialization in Catalonia and in the northern section being supplemented by undertakings in the manufacture of railway rolling stock, a certain measure of political stability was regained and the process of industrial expansion was resumed with renewed spirit. The establishment of major foreign companies in Spain and, subsequently, the development of private banks—partly due to the impetus provided by capital repatriated from the country's last overseas colonies, which had achieved their independence in 1898—contributed to this new situation.

There are 80 Spanish companies engaged in steel casting, with facilities for casting both shapes on long runs and shapes of heavy tonnage on a unit basis. Production of iron and steel castings has reached 100,000 tons and exports in this field—particularly to branches of the automotive industry—are expanding.

In the period extending from the beginning of the century to the outbreak of the civil war, three stages can be clearly differentiated. Economic growth in the first twenty-three years of the century was slow, although Spain benefited in the latter part of the period from its neutrality in World War I. From 1923 to 1930, the pace of development was livelier, but it declined after 1930 as a result of the international economic crisis and of the internal instability that brought about a change of political regime and attendant social convulsion.

At the close of the civil war, Spain's position was difficult, a consequence of the destruction that had taken place during the three years of hostilities.

Until 1951, the process of recuperation was slow. To the causes already indicated must be added the international political attitude confronting Spain at the close of World War II.

Economic evolution in the past twenty years has been as follows: a phase of rapid growth attended by inevitable inflationary trends, followed by the introduction of a stabilization plan designed to provide a solid basis for the monetary and financial structure. Measures relating to such areas as internal monetary policy, public expenditure, national budget, balance of payments and liberalization of foreign trade have all been successful, and the goals of the stabilization plan have been achieved.

After the completion of a study carried out by experts from the World Bank in collaboration with Spanish engineers, economists, industrialists and government bodies, a general Economic Development Plan based on that study was prepared. Subsequently, in 1962, an Economic Development Commission was formed and charged with harmonizing the growth of the various economic sectors, improving the distribution of national income and supervising economic structures.

From that point on, Spanish industry has registered uninterrupted growth—as all of its indexes of industrial production clearly demonstrate.

TECHNOLOGY may seem an unlikely product to turn up on a nation's list of exports alongside motorcycles, oranges and railroad cars. But Spanish technology is being exported to the world on an impressive scale, and is gaining great prestige for the country abroad.

As a consequence of the enormous growth of technological activities in Spain during the period of economic expansion, the government suggested in 1963 that efforts be made to coordinate the action of Spanish consulting and engineering firms abroad—and specifically in developing countries—in order to best apply in other countries the broad experience that they were acquiring in Spain.

One organization that is representative of this movement, called Tecnideria, was founded in 1964 and now counts 28 Spanish engineering enterprises as members. Within its associate companies, it groups together a team of technicians including 900 doctors of engineering and architecture.

It has also collaborated with many governments and foreign organizations—especially in Latin America—in the fields of civil

engineering, agricultural engineering and forestry, industrial engineering, naval engineering, telecommunications and electronics, town planning and architecture, and economic studies.

A sample of specific projects undertaken by Spanish technology experts includes the following:

- Study and recommendation for the development of the iron and steel industry in Peru.
- Tourism development in Algeria.
- Feasibility study and design of the wholesale market in Buenos Aires.

• Preliminary study of the possibilities for use of nuclear power plants in Yugoslavia.

• Feasibility study of the wind tunnel in Alegre, Brazil.

Dramatic Jump In Auto Output

IN the first half of the 1970s, the growth rate of the Spanish car industry was second only to Japan.

By 1970, the number of cars in Spain per each 1,000 people also jumped dramatically—from 60 in 1960 to 70 at the end of the decade.

Production of passenger vehicles and of industrial vehicles has been one of the country's growing industries, and is an industry with plans for continuing expansion.

Although a world-famous automobile, the Hispano-Suiza, already being produced in Spain prior to 1936, it was not until after the civil war that the automobile industry attained significant dimensions. This new scale of production was begun in 1947 when Enasa—the builders of Pegaso vehicles—took over facilities of the Hispano-Suiza manufacturers in Barcelona.

By the end of 1970, Spain was producing more than 450,000 cars a year, and exporting a tenth of them. By 1977, it is expected that productive capacity will rise to one million.

Barcelona remains the dominant base for Spanish automotive production, but its position has been challenged by imports in Madrid, Pamplona, Valladolid and Zaragoza.

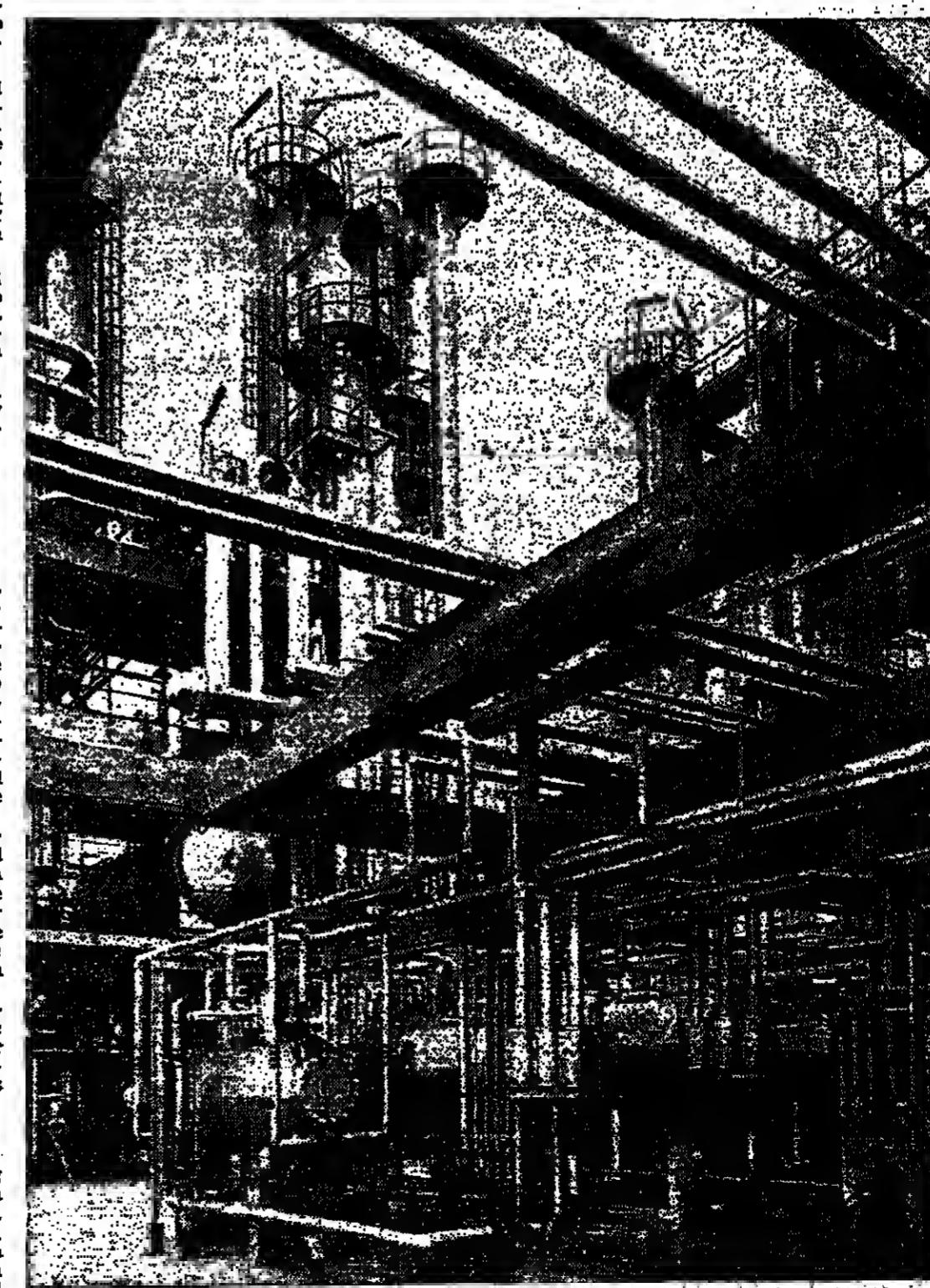
Among the foreign companies that have been most active in the development of this industry are Fiat, Chrysler, Renault, Mercedes-Benz and Massey-Ferguson.

The Spanish Seat leads the country's automotive field, counting for 60 percent of local market, and exporting to Holland, Finland, West Germany, Belgium and other European markets.

Production and export of Spanish trucks and buses are also on the increase, and it has been estimated that in 1972, Spanish manufacturers will produce more than 500,000 passenger cars and export 100,000 of them.

Spain's Shoes Come in 50,000 Models

Shoes are one of Spain's exports and nearly three-fourths of the exports go to the United States. At an international exhibition last year, 50,000 different models of Spanish shoes were displayed.



Petrochemical complex in Tarragona—Company is IFA.

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NEWSLETTER

on the SPANISH ECONOMY

To Start From a Realistic Position...

On June 8, 1972, in a speech before the Spanish Cortes, the Minister of Commerce, Don Enrique Fontana Codina, commented as follows on Spain's position relative to the expanding European Economic Community:

"We can say with satisfaction that the growing currents of Spanish imports and exports extend practically throughout the entire world. Spanish products are present on five continents and, at the same time, our system of production and, in many cases, our consumers, can procure their supplies wherever they may be most advantageous to them."

But history, geography and economic structure make some areas more important to us than others and, in consequence, give certain subjects preeminent positions in the preoccupations of our foreign commercial policy.

The subject of Europe occupies, without a doubt, first place. In 1970 we signed the preferential trade agreement that we are all aware of with the EEC. For Spain, this agreement was of transcendent importance. One third of our foreign trade is carried out with the Europe of the "Six" and that alone, excluding considerations of any other kind, is sufficient to make evident the necessity of maintaining our access to the Common Market, especially when the network of preferential trade agreements concluded by the EEC with other Mediterranean countries threatens to strengthen the position of our competitors. The agreement has fulfilled immediate trade objectives and at the same time has solidified the bases for the more ambitious objective of our full integration into Europe.

A year-and-a-half is a short time by which to judge the effects of the agreement. So far, the flow of commerce has developed satisfactorily—which doesn't mean that there have not been problems in specific areas—and I would cite, for example, that of wine.

But the gravest problem is that which will arise as a consequence of the addition of new members to the EEC.

The move from a Europe of "Six" to an expanded European of "Twelve" is a primary objective of our commercial policy. But in this point, as in the entire European question, we must start

from a realistic position. With due precaution and after a period of transition, we believe that our economy is prepared to successfully meet the challenge of integration into Europe. But we must realize that the dealings between a small country and an economic giant are difficult. Spain does not want to be a mere satellite or to renounce its own way of understanding the organization of society.

On this path, the first step is the adaptation of the agreement to the new situation created by the expanded economic community. We cannot know yet what its result will be. We do suggest that the period of transition that allows the new members to adapt themselves to the system of the community gives us precious time to continue growing without yet feeling the adverse effects that could come from the enlargement of the EEC. In the end, our best weapon for negotiation will be the capacity for development of our economy."

Spain, always surprising, an incomparably art gallery and a universally recognized summer paradise, still harbors an unsuspected reserve of unknown aspects attractive to the tourist. To many, Spain is a brilliant Pandora's Box of surprises which opens in spring and closes with the end of autumn, when the high peaks of her mountains become covered with snow. But winter Spain has something a variety of attractions that it can be said that although the scenery, the climate and even the tourist routes change in winter, the number and the quality of her recreation centers remain the same. Snow, winter sports and hunting and fishing are now the main attractions, although in some parts the sun and the beaches turn their backs on the thermometer, and the climate and the atmosphere are those of an endless summer.

Spain, after Switzerland, is the

most mountainous country in Europe. This means that no part of the country is far from winter sports, and that some capitals such as Madrid and Granada, have less than 30 miles away. There are, however, four specially privileged regions in this aspect: The Pyrenees, especially those parts in Catalonia and Aragon; the Picos de Europa, between Santander, Asturias and Leon; the central region, in particular the Guadarrama and Gredos ranges, and the Penebetic region above all the peaks of the Sierra Nevada, very close to the Costa del Sol.

Snow-Covered Spain

Outstanding in the Catalan Pyrenees are the ski-runs of La Molina and Nuria, in the province of Gerona, and La Bajadera—in the Valle de Aran—Esport and Llesuy, in the province of Lérida. In general terms, they have a good communications system, a good hotel network at the feet of the runs and the finest conditions for the practice of winter sports.

In the high reaches of Aragón and Navarra, where the Pyrenees are blessed with deep valleys of impressive beauty, there are winter resorts in which the grandeur of the setting is blended with exceptional conditions for winter sports. The most important centers are those of Benasque, Cerler (under construction), Sallent, Canfranc, Burete and Candanchú, one of the most famous in Spain.

The well-known Cantabrian Corniche reaches out towards the sea from the heights of a mountain system which gazes from one side, out over the green northern coast of Spain and, from the other, over the grain-raising central mesa of Castilla, the Spain of the ancient cities in the sun-washed plains. This mountain system, which rises in the Basque regions to become more gentle in incomparable Galicia, boasts of a number of important winter resorts, such as Reinoja and Puerto de Pajares.

The mountain chains of Guadarrama, Gredos and Ayllón, which split the Castilian mesa, have extraordinary conditions in winter. For one thing, their proximity to Madrid and the fine communications lend the winter resorts in the area a unique attraction and animation. There are three outstanding centers: Navacerrada, which is one of the most important in Spain; Gredos and the new resort at La Pinilla, 60 miles from Madrid, on the Madrid-Burgos highway, turning off at Riaza.

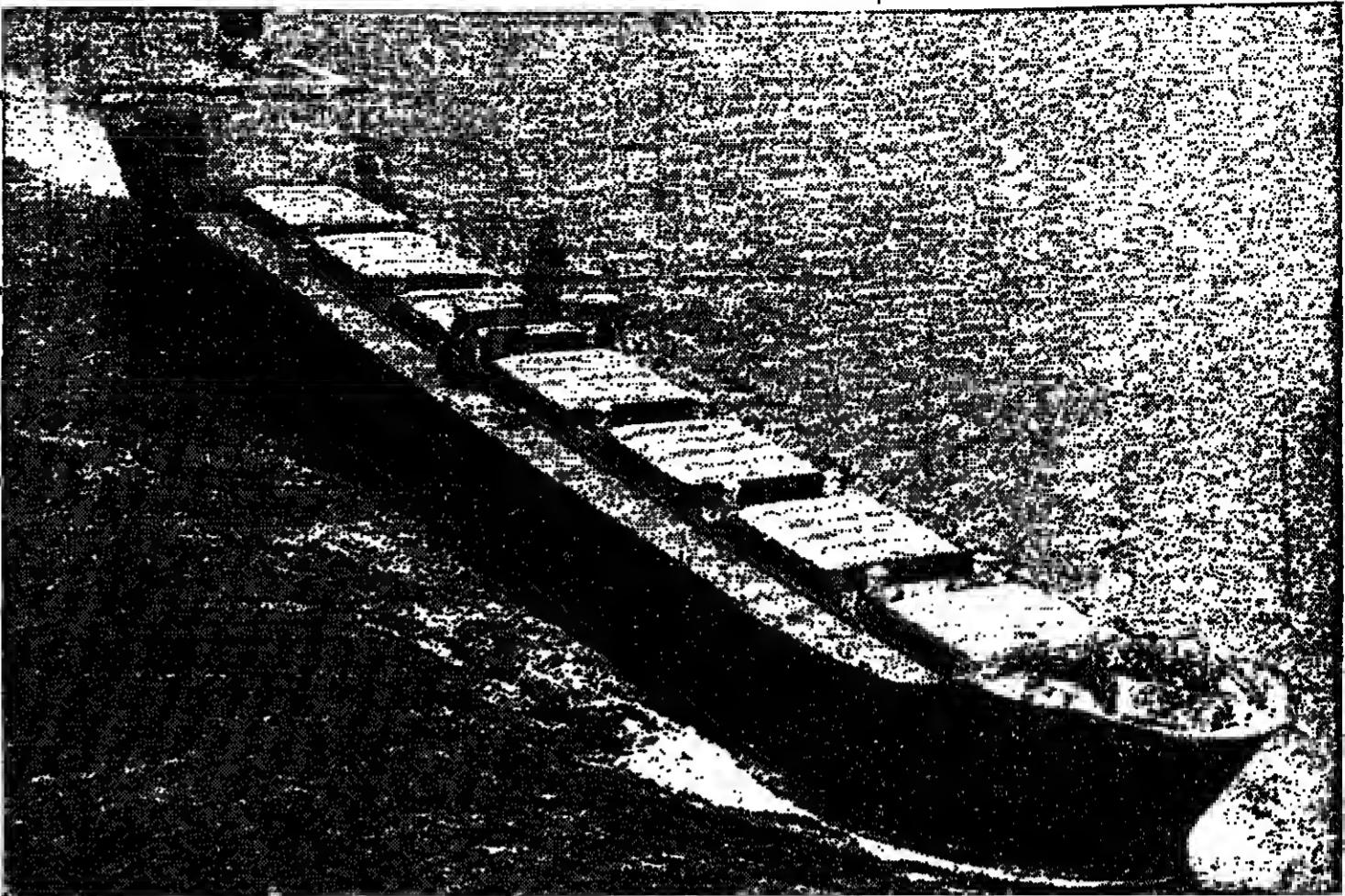
No more than 40 miles from the golden beaches of the Costa del Sol, where the temperatures are such that water sports may be enjoyed at any season of the year, lies the marvelous Penebetic Range with the highest peaks in the Peninsula. This region is possibly one of the most complete tourist zones in Europe as it brings together, within a radius of 90 miles, the Costa del Sol, the fabulous natural preserves of Cañarola—hunting and fishing—and the charms of the Andalusian cities, the grace of their lively folklore and the sibigre of their art, which in Granada reaches one of man's highest achievements. A varied land, mysterious and gay as few others, this region of Andalusia is one of the most unusual blendings which nature and history have come together to produce.

Dominating an almost tropical setting, with Granada at their feet, the peaks of Mulhacén and Veleta, offer the southernmost snows in Europe. The season begins with the first days of December and often lasts until the middle of June. There are two ski-lifts, a chair-lift and a cable-car will soon be in operation. Within a short time construction will begin on a ski-jump. Lodging are available.

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Spain, after Switzerland, is the



The 53,210 Dwt. hulk carrier Aralar, which was built in a Spanish shipyard.

Shipbuilding: More Than an Industry, a Tradition

LONG before it became a highly scientific industry, shipbuilding was a tradition in Spain. And so it is with special pride that the Spaniard has observed the steadily increasing tonnage delivery by the nation's shipyards during the last few years and recently watched Spain climb from fourth to third place among the shipbuilding countries of the world.

Spain ranks directly behind Sweden and Japan now, and if

shipyard production continues its impressive growth, it may be second only to Japan by the end of the 1980s.

The percentage of ship production for export has also gone up rapidly. Spain currently has orders on its books from foreign owners for 148 ships totalling 253 million gross register tons. Last year, the country's export of ships brought in \$162 million, compared with \$124 million in 1970 and only \$61 million in 1969.

The Third Development Plan calls for the construction of 6.23 million gross register tons by 1975. The figure seems challenging, but it should be noted that Spanish shipyards not only met the goal of the Second Development Plan—2.16 million tons—but surpassed it by 30 percent.

High levels of technical competence are apparent in all phases of the shipbuilding industry. The skill of the individual worker in Spanish naval construction has long been internationally admired.

This year, the Astano shipyards in El Ferrol set a record with the launching of the giant tanker Arteaga (350,000 dwt)—the largest ship ever to be put into water from a conventional slipway, instead of being floated off in a dry building dock.

Half of Spanish marine construction at this point is carried out by Astilleros Espanoles—Europe's biggest producer of marine diesel engines and a company which registered a growth rate of 60 percent in 1970. Other Spanish yards range in size and complexity down to the very small ones around Bilbao that concentrate on fishing vessels.

Expansion of new shipyards in Spain is being encouraged with government credits.

A Golfer's Paradise

At present there are in Spain thirty-four golf courses affiliated with the Federación Espanola for this sport, of which only four are closed in winter.

In Catalonia six of the existing courses remain open throughout the winter and only one, Cerdeña-Puigcerdà, is closed because it is snow-covered. Of those mentioned, three are in the province of Gerona: Calella-Puigcerdà, Platja de Pals, in Pals, and the Costa Brava, in Santa Cristina de Aro. The other four lie in the province of Barcelona: one, in San Andrés de Llavaneras; another, in San Cugat de Valles; a third in El Prat de Llobregat; between the international airport and the sea, and the fourth in Sitges, beside the beach with lodgings easily available and, above all, very close to Barcelona.

Following the coast to the south we find, first, the Costa de Azahar course, in Castellón, and those of Manises and El Saler, not far from Valencia. There are seven courses in Andalusia, all of them open throughout the year. Of these, five are on the edge of the sea in the province of Málaga: the Club Campo de Málaga, near Torremolinos; the Golf Rio Real and Nueva Andalucía, near San Pedro de Alcántara, and Atalaya Park, near Estepona. In the province of Cádiz, also by the sea, is the Sotogrande course, on the Málaga-Cádiz highway, 17 miles from Algeciras. In Sevilla is the Club Pineda course, in the proximity of the capital.

In the northern part of the Peninsula is the La Coruña course (Galicia) near the capital of the same name; that of Castiello, in Gijón (Asturias); Pedraña, in Santander; La Galea, near Bilbao; Zarauz (Guipúzcoa), near the town of that name, and the Golf de San Sebastián with its new facilities, in the vicinity of Fuenterrabia, not far from San Sebastián (Guipúzcoa). Lastly, in the valley of the same name, not far from Pamplona.

In Aragón, there is the Aero Club de Zaragoza course in the vicinity of the capital. They are five courses in the center of the Peninsula, four of them. Puerta de Hierro, Club de Campo, Real Automóvil Club and Mariano Barberán, in the vicinity of Madrid and the fifth, Club de Golf de El Escorial, in that city.

Against the Calendar

Spain is one of the very few

countries in Europe which can include its beaches among its winter attractions. The length of its coastline and, above all, its climate conditions mean that, while

we must still point out their great attraction and their astonishing natural beauty. There are five: Covadonga, in the provinces of Oviedo and Lérida; Ordóñez, in Huesca; Aigües Tortes y Lago de San Mauricio, in Lérida; El Teide, on the island of Tenerife, and Caldera de Taburiente, on the island of La Palma.

The general season, for both large and small game, with some exceptions, is between the months of October and February.

Fresh-water fishing in Spain offers almost unlimited opportunities for lovers of the sport as, in the 45,000 miles of rivers and streams, only some 400 preserved with a total of 1,200 miles are closed, which means that almost all the waters are open to the fisherman.

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Fresh-water fishing

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BOOKS

ALBERT EINSTEIN
Creator and Rebel

By Banesh Hoffmann

with the collaboration of Helen Dukas. Viking, 272 pp. \$3.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

THIS new life of Einstein concentrates on that aspect of Einstein that made him renowned: the theoretical physicist. Unlike so many other authors who neglect the scientist for Einstein the quaint character or the involved pacifist or the victim of Nazism, Banesh Hoffmann and his collaborator, Helen Dukas, Einstein's former secretary, write about the originality of his thought, his contribution to our conception of the universe, his place in world science. The larger outlines of his life are not missing and through judicious quoting from letters and detailed incidents, we are given a pretty good idea of what sort of man Einstein was: modest, unassuming, simple in everyday life.

In spite of the originality of his ideas, it is also true that Einstein was a product of his time. It is surprising how often the findings of others were at hand when Einstein needed them: the non-Euclidean geometry of Riemann, the formulation of the FitzGerald-Lorentz contraction, the quantum theory of Planck among others. There is a kind of orderly progression in the field of science that the layman misses when he sees only the dramatic and spectacular breakthroughs. The fact that he was singled out from among other scientists to be the darling of the popular press and of the man in the street was a source of comic de spair to Einstein. Mr. Hoffmann admires his subject, but he too maintains a sensible perspective.

His study offers other food for rumination. The many instances of collaboration, of intellectual interdependence, exist across national boundaries and language differences and raised the discourse to levels seldom found in other human pursuits. The generosity of these men and women to each other, their respect for the achievement of their peers is seen in the letters from which the authors quote. Yet when World War II broke out, too many lost their vision and became part of the destructive element of their own country. Einstein was in Berlin in those years and though technically a Swiss citizen, he showed his horror at the senseless killings and did his best after the war to reestablish the sense of community that had existed among the scientists.

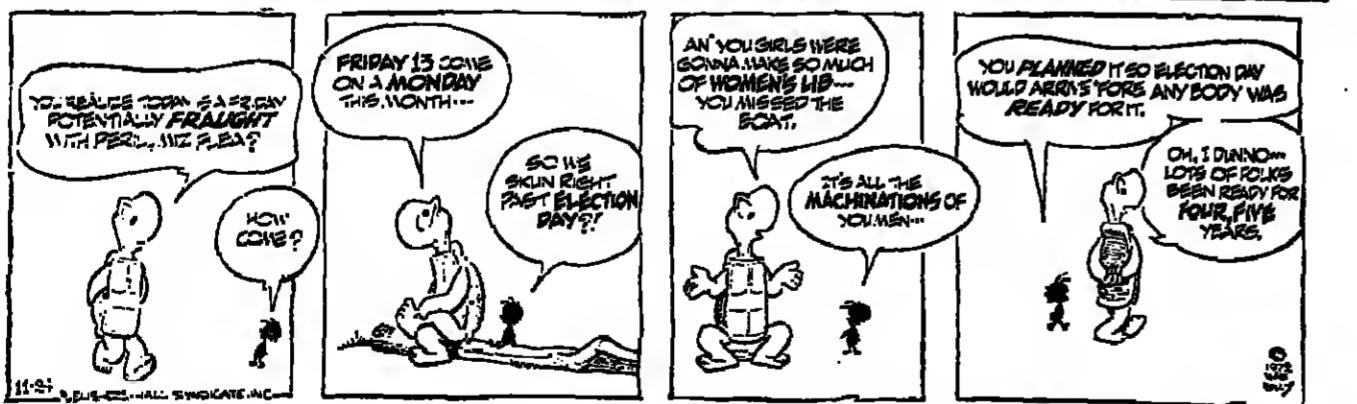
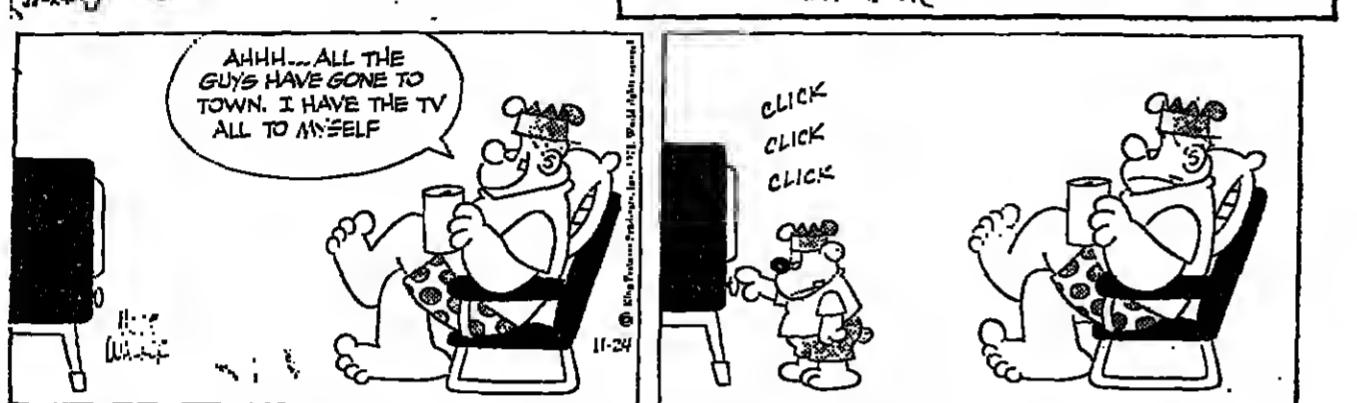
In this regard it is ironic that the most famous equation, $E=mc^2$, is associated in the mind of the average citizen with the power of the atom bomb. And Mr. Hoffmann mentions that one of his theories, that of the stimulated emissions of photons, could be the basis of death-dealing rays.

In concentrating as they have done on the scientist, the authors have perhaps gone a little too much to the other side. Most surely, could have been said about the family man, about his views on Israel, music, pacifism. We are not told overly much how he actually lived in Berlin, in Princeton or what he was like as a teacher. But the exciting scientist is there in full measure.

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Mr. Lask is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

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Sooners Erase 14-0 Deficit

Oklahoma Tops Nebraska

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 23 (UPI).—Juggling Oklahoma spotted shucks a two-touchdown lead, ten came from behind to upset the Cornhuskers, 17-14, today, on left Fulcher's 41-yard field goal at 5:44 left and virtually clinched the Big Eight championship. The victory for the fourth-ranked Sooners, headed for a Sugar Bowl meeting with seven

enth-ranked Penn State, gave them a 5-1 won-lost record in the conference and a 9-1 overall mark.

Oklahoma has a game remaining in the Big Eight against Oklahoma State on Dec. 2, which it should win easily. Nebraska had not lost a conference game since 1968 and was favored by a touchdown to win today's Thanksgiving Day contest.

Landry Stars as Lions Beat Jets on Late Rally

DETROIT, Nov. 23 (UPI).—Quarterback Greg Landry scored a second touchdown and Albie Taylor broke loose for another in the last three minutes, as the Lions trimmed the New York Jets, 31-20, in a National Football League game today. Landry, scoring twice on runs, passed for a touchdown and the Lions improved their won-

lost record to 7-4, a half-game out of the lead in the National Conference's Central Division. It was the Lions' ninth straight victory against an American Conference team.

Joe Namath, seemingly off form, brought the Jets back to a 20-20 tie on 33-yard touchdown pass to tight end Rich Caster with 38 seconds left in the third quarter.

But Errol Mann broke the tie with a 37-yard field goal, his third of the game, and then the Lions broke it open.

Landry, who had already scored on a sneak from 1 yard out, scored from the 8-yard line with 2:37 left to play. His ninth touchdown of the year set a team record for touchdowns by a quarterback.

Taylor broke loose for a 35-yard scoring run with 1:49 left after it appeared he had been stopped at the line of scrimmage. His run came after reserve linebacker Charlie Weaver intercepted Namath's 22d and last pass of the game. The score gave Taylor 123 yards in 15 carries for the game.

Bob Howfield kicked field goals of 13 and 24 yards for the Jets but missed three which might have changed the game. John Riggins scored on a 1-yard run and gained 105 yards in 24 carries but was hurt late in the game and didn't return.

New York, falling to 6-5 in the Miami-dominated Eastern Division of the AFC, is in trouble for the playoff wild-card berth going to the best second-place team. The San Francisco 49ers played the Cowboys at Dallas in today's other NFL game.

The Scoreboard

BASKETBALL

MANILA, Nov. 23 (UPI).—In the United States, in the World American basketball and dropped the U.S. team and the unbeaten ranks. Nicaragua, which won its seventh straight with a 101-91 victory over Argentina, is the remaining unbeaten team.

Argentina's Sergio Lacyco of Nicaragua, out of Taiwan, in other action, beat Chile, 84-74, and the big hit a three-run fifth inning.

TENNIS. At Melbourne, Ken Rosewall, Australia's best 45-year-old competitor, Frank Sedgman, 6-1, 6-1, 6-1, the 1969 champion of Australia and Court championships. In other affairs, Mal Anderson of Australia beat John Kuhn of Wales, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4, and Jaime Fillol, Chile, defeated Horacio Romani, Argentina, 7-6, 1. In Women's singles, Hilda Marchant, West Germany, and Anna Aitken, Australia, Argentina, 6-2, 6-1, and with Bonelli, Uruguay, whipped Arantxa, Argentina, 7-5, 6-1.

NETHERLANDS. In Washington, England, the New Zealand rugby nation under 21, it had been defeated by a tour and the first ever win at a single provincial side when it was beaten, 16-14, by North-West County. The All Blacks, beaten previously this tour by Lancashire of Wales, led 6-0 at half-time but were rarely able to play their normal game.

Individual Pro Football Leaders

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

(Wednesday's games not included)

Punting

Att. Comp. Yds. Avg. TD Gain

Brown, Washington ... 237 1,077 4.5 7 Sunapee, Buffalo ... 104 515 4.0 2

Johnson, N.Y. ... 212 924 3.0 5 Ruggier, N.Y. ... 100 470 4.7 1

Brockington, G.B. ... 203 780 3.8 5 ... 103 511 5.2 6

Hill, Dallas ... 173 740 4.2 3 Hubbard, Oakland ... 123 577 5.1 4

McNeil, Atlanta ... 167 747 4.0 4 Harris, Pittsburgh ... 115 730 6.5 6

Douglas, Chicago ... 162 703 4.0 5 Garrett, S.D. ... 106 720 6.5 6

Maloy, Atlanta ... 120 611 4.0 5 Little, Denver ... 102 690 6.5 6

Milano, L.A. ... 125 564 4.5 5 ... 11 ... 115 639 6.0 11

Garrison, Dallas ... 127 521 4.4 4 Johnson, Cincinnati ... 149 594 4.0 3

Marrison, Chicago ... 145 538 3.7 3 Kelly, Cleveland ... 165 594 3.6 3

Passing

Att. Comp. Yds. TD Gain

Tucker, Minnesota ... 148 1,045 14 7.8 Lammons, Oakland ... 235 1,043 11 6.3

May, Atlanta ... 187 103 11 7.8 ... 100 510 4.7 1

Kilmer, Washington ... 142 70 1,055 12 7.5 ... 103 511 5.2 6

Freud, N.Y. ... 240 148 1,720 12 12 Johnson, Denver ... 124 577 5.1 4

Spurrier, S.C. ... 107 86 1,394 15 11 ... 103 511 5.2 6

Morris, Dallas ... 137 70 1,027 8 7.0 ... 103 511 5.2 6

Douglas, Chicago ... 123 68 841 3 7.0 Anderson, Cincinnati ... 124 577 5.1 4

Maloy, Philadelphia ... 121 68 841 3 7.0 ... 103 511 5.2 6

Manning, N.C. ... 212 187 1,878 13 8.4 ... 103 511 5.2 6

Receiving

No. Yds. Avg. TD

Jackson, Philadelphia ... 46 115 2.5 3 ... 103 511 5.2 6

O'Washington, S.C. ... 216 104 10 10 ... 103 511 5.2 6

McNeil, Atlanta ... 26 482 13 4 ... 103 511 5.2 6

Walter, Atlanta ... 30 284 10.7 2 ... 103 511 5.2 6

Taylor, Washington ... 34 493 12 4 ... 103 511 5.2 6

Johnson, N.Y. ... 24 493 12 4 ... 103 511 5.2 6

McNeil, Atlanta ... 22 223 21.9 8 ... 103 511 5.2 6

Hill, Dallas ... 23 203 8.0 0 ... 103 511 5.2 6

Abrams, N.Y. ... 21 583 17.8 4 ... 103 511 5.2 6

Brown, Washington ... 30 428 14.3 4 ... 103 511 5.2 6

Touchdown Scoring

TD Att. Comp. Rec. Ret. Pts.

McNeil, Washington ... 11 7 4 0 55 ... 103 511 5.2 6

G. Washington, S.C. ... 10 8 10 4 65 ... 103 511 5.2 6

Reed, Johnson, N.Y. ... 6 5 4 0 45 ... 103 511 5.2 6

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Observer

Fowl Play and Gravy

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON. Egged on by his wife, who had told him it would be easy as pie, Phelps sandwiched himself into the jam-packed supermarket to buy a turkey.

He turned to jelly when he discovered him-
self standing beside Carson at the butcher's counter. For while Carson, who had once been a second banana in a burlesque act, was a peachy guest to have at home on a dull evening, Baker, he refused to clam up when serious men in the supermarket were struggling to bring home the bacon.

"You look a little liverish," Carson said.

Phelps regarded him with a fishy eye and stroked his mustache whiskers.

He saw that it would be impossible to duck this encounter. A man less chicken than himself, Phelps反射 might have Carson and dash off, explaining mendaciously that he had a date with a red-hot sweet potato and that it was true grit or true grits that distinguished heroes from milksops.

Or was it milksop?

Carson, still watching him, licked his chops. Phelps found himself wondering why Carson never licked his steaks. "I'll butter him up," Phelps said to himself.

Phelps liked to speak to himself because inside his head his tones always sounded piano-shaped.

"You're a good egg, Carson," Phelps said. "Heard any salty stories lately?"

Carson favored stories about cheesecake and sugar daddies. "Do you know the one," he asked.



"about the apple-cheeked English girl who married the short German? The morning after the wedding, she sees this shrimp of a Kraut headed out to the garden to prune the..."

"Why does the garden always have to be pruned?" cried Phelps, hoping to squash whatever gamey punch line might be coming. "Why doesn't anybody ever prune the garden?"

"You don't beans, do you?" Carson said. "The depths get plumped; gardens, pruned."

"At our house we always fig the depths," Phelps said.

"I don't care a fig what you do with the depths," Carson said.

"I was telling you about this Kraut and the English tomato who..."

"Tomato!" Phelps cried. "Don't you mean a lemon?"

"A Limy," Carson said.

"Sorry," Phelps apologized. "I can't cut the mustard."

Carson sensed that he was the victim of a rib.

"Baloney!" he said.

Poking his elbow—the old soubrette, as he had called it in his sald days when he dreamed of pitching for the Giants—poking the old soubrette into Phelps's breadbasket, he asked if he could mullied on selection of Phelps's turkey.

In his stage days, Carson said, he had partaken of many a turkey and had been roasted often by the critics as a ham, although the blame usually lay with the playwright's tripe or a producer's cheesy cheapness such as had once forced him to play a footman wearing livery without onions. The best turkeys, he went on, were spaghetti Westerns, because they earned a lot of bread which enabled him to become pickled, soured, boiled, fried, stewed or pie-eyed, depending upon his mood. Thus, he could forget that he was not the cream of the crop, the toast of Broadway or the English muffin of the town.

Having milked the subject for all it was worth, Phelps paid for his turkey, dropped Carson like a hot potato and left. Outside, there was a mackerel sky over-

The Noiseless, Newsless War of 1939

By Waverley Root

PARIS (IHT).—When I expounded in this journal (IHT, Aug. 25) the theory that the number 33 possesses mystic qualities, so that 33d anniversaries are as worthy of celebration as the often noted fifth, 10th or 50th recurrences of a date, I may just possibly have been inspired, with Machiavellian cunning, by the consciousness that harking back 33 years would bring me to the war, which might normally be expected to be fruitful with events which would make good copy. This worked for the declaration of war (IHT, Sept. 5), but it then became evident that Machiavelli had slipped a cog. He had forgotten that the declaration was followed in France by seven noiseless months, the period called in English the phony war and in French the *drôle de guerre*.

It was a time so destitute of happenings that the French Information Ministry, in a desperate effort to give foreign "war" correspondents something to write about, once packed us all into buses and trundled us off to inspect the largest asparagus farm in the Sologne. Asparagus at its best looks comph as a war subject, and from the point of view of spectacle it was not at its best in the Sologne. Here blanched asparagus is grown, which requires covering all the plants with dirt so that no parcel of them will escape into sun and air and take on an undesirable green color. Having made the long trip from Paris, we were unloaded from our buses and invited to gaze ecstatically upon hundreds of acres of completely bare ground. We were assured that there was asparagus beneath it, and I have no doubt that there was, but since it was invisible it was incapable of inspiring any great quantity of breathless prose. I suppose that some other entertainment was offered us during that trip, but somehow nothing has stuck in my mind except that vast expanse of desert, probably because it symbolized so perfectly the immobile featurelessness of the phony war.

American Radio

It symbolized also the spirit with which the American radio networks, for one of which I was then working, approached the problem of reporting the war, which they seemed to feel should be kept subterranean and invisible. Perhaps they had been traumatized by the famous Orson Welles broadcast of H.G. Wells's "War of the Worlds," which had put the population of New Jersey to flight before the fictitious wave of Martian invaders, and were determined to protect the American public from further nerve-wracking experiences via the radio. Or perhaps they had been panicked by Paul Archinard, of the National Broadcasting Company, who had

found himself—luckily, he thought—on the air at the moment when the air-raid sirens of Paris sounded for the first time. It was a mild day, the studio windows were open, and all America heard the first rancorous roar of war. It provided a fine dramatic background for Archinard's text, but it must have scared the guts out of the radio executives, who at once put their heads together to protect their listeners from discovering though it was an American who had originally formulated this proposition, that war is hell.

As a result, the three radio correspondents in Paris—Archinard for NBC, Eric Sevareid for the Columbia Broadcasting System, and myself for the Mutual Broadcasting System, received identical, long lists of interdictions to be observed in reporting the war, apparently compiled by the Marquis of Queenberry, to prevent us from dealing any blows below the emotional belt of a public conceived as being infinitely sensitive. It was all right for us to report the war as long as it was a war without bloodshed. The decision to deal with what could, and eventually did, become a murderous conflict with the ears tightly closed was carried so far that the weekly concert of the French radio orchestra, which I was supposed to relay to Mutual, had to be canceled week after week, because in those patriotic times, a French military march inevitably appeared somewhere in every program. Military marches, which were supposed to carry sanguinary connotations, were taboo, or at least French military marches were. I suppose I could have gotten away with "The Stars and Stripes Forever," but unfortunately it never appeared on the French programs.

In Finland

This technique of dealing with war silently, if then applied, would have prevented an incident which occurred during the war in Finland, before it had been decreed that wars should be noiseless. One of the networks, I forget which one, had scheduled a broadcast from the front-line trenches, where the correspondent in charge had assumed that there would be a little chatter from small arms to lend verisimilitude to his performance. Unfortunately, just before its scheduled time the only sound audible in the vicinity was the cheerful, reassuring chirping of birds. "Look," he said to the officer in charge, "when I start talking could you have somebody shoot off a rifle or two to give some background color?" "You want noise?" the obliging Finnish officer replied. "OK, I give you noise." With the start of the broadcast, he provided a few rifle shots and, for good measure, a couple of bursts of machine-gun fire. The Russians across

the way, alarmed at what they feared was preparation for a Flamin assault, opened up with everything they had, and for 48 hours the Finns suffered a deluge of heavy artillery fire. This discouraged further attempts at realism, at least on that front.

There was no danger that this sort of thing would happen in the fall or winter of 1939. There were no belligerent movements during the phony war and we wouldn't have been allowed to report them if there had been. However, the time was not strictly one of repose. In those early days of transatlantic broadcasting, even the elementary problem of getting and keeping in touch with New York was not a simple one. It had not occurred to anyone in the French administration that radio technicians were then rare and not easily replaceable, so that, for the maintenance of communications, a few of them should be exempted from the draft.

Cliff-Hanger

The first time after the mobilization that I arrived at the Ministry of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones to make a broadcast, I found that all the familiar engineers had disappeared and a 16-year-old boy was struggling in unconceived bewilderment with the large, complicated switchboard through which international broadcasts were channelled. Usually I was connected with New York 10 or 15 minutes before I was scheduled to go on the air, and chatted with the engineers in New York while waiting for the hour of the broadcast. But this time the interval before air time dwindled to minutes and then to seconds, and my sweating young technician had not yet been able to raise New York. At the last instant, desperate myself, and remembering that the regular engineer had always turned a small wheel which the novice had not touched, I reached over to the switchboard and, in defiance of all regulations and of my utter ignorance about how such things worked, gave it a twist—and lo and behold, there was the voice of the New York announcer introducing me, with complete confidence that I would be on tap.

It was a period of utter confusion in broadcasting, during which some anomalies occurred which must have been baffling to American listeners. I will confine myself here to reporting just one. Paul Archinard finished delivering a brilliant broadcast with his usual formula: "This is Paul Archinard in Paris, returning you to the National Broadcasting Company." Unfortunately, as the result of a slight technical error in Paris, this announcement, as well as the entire preceding broadcast, had been delivered through the Columbia Broadcasting System.

PEOPLE: Slim Wins \$31,000 For Icy River Ride

Gambler and poker champion Amurillo Slim (really T. A. Preston) Jr. won the biggest bet of his life—Wednesday. Cold, weary and limping—but \$31,000 richer—the Texan waded ashore from his rubber raft at Middle Fork Campground at the northern end of the River of No Return (really the Salmon River in Idaho), and waved at the crowd awaiting him. "You can tell the fellers in Las Vegas to count that money kind of slow," he said. "Because all I want right now is a nice hot bath and an airplane ride home to Amarillo." Las Vegas gamblers had bet the \$31,000 he could not descend the River of No Return at this time of year. Slim won that bet the moment his raft arrived at Middle Fork Campground. With him on the raft was Jere Chapman of Boise, Idaho, a river guide.



Wednesday when his first girl friend, Martina Swiss, gave birth to a son in Cordoba, Spain. They have a 4-year-old daughter, Michael.

The White House has confirmed that Edward W. Cox and his wife, the former Tricia Nixon, will visit China in the spring. Cox gave no details of the trip.

Understanding wife, Mrs. Eric of Cherry, Willingdon, England, had allowed her husband Tony to put his 8-year-old car in the living room for overhaul on cold winter nights. Her conditions: the car out of the room redecorated from the river Tuesday.

It was the danger of which they had been warned before their launch on the river last Saturday. A U.S. Forest Service spokesman had told them they might encounter ice bridges across the river, which could be deadly. Nothing like this was encountered on the run downstream, but cakes of river ice caught up with the party Wednesday morning. And by the time they emerged, they had passed several points where ice bridges were beginning to form.

"It's going to be a real Thanksgiving Day back in Amarillo," Slim said. "And not just because I won \$31,000. Listen, neighbor, this was the first time I ever made a bet where I threw in my own, personal life to sweeten the pot. And it's going to be the last time, too, as far as I'm concerned. I'd do my gamblin' with just plain old money from now on."

Retired, ballyhooed bullfighter Manuel Benitez (El Cordobes), 36, became a father for the second

time Wednesday when his wife, Lydia Alfonsi, gave birth to a son in Cefalu, Sicily.

Italian actress Lydia Alfonsi was hospitalized with serious injuries sustained in a speed accident while filming "La Strada" (The Godmother) in Cefalu, Sicily.

Pranglais marches on. A six-year-old girl (female and French) had just been robbed of \$700 by a soft-drink vending machine. Her reaction: "An old woman, Mrs. Hazel Land, of Minfield, England, said Arab offered her husband camels for her while the two were holidaying in Tunisia. Her husband did not accept."

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